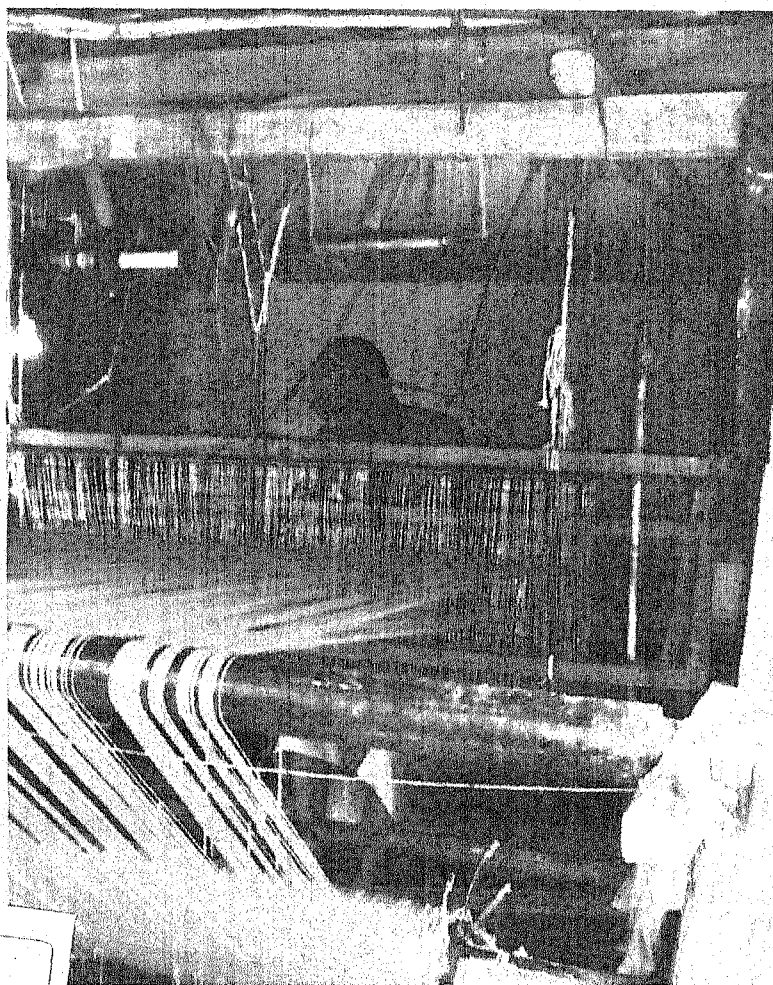


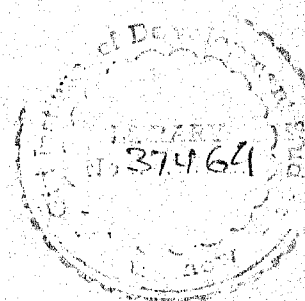
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**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND ACTION PLAN FOR
GENERATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH
KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN SELECTED
DISTRICTS OF EASTERN U.P.**

Action Plan Ballia District

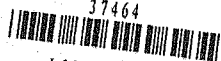


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**A.K. SINGH
FAHIMUDDIN**

**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
SECTOR O, ALIGANJ HOUSING SCHEME
LUCKNOW 226 024**

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND ACTION PLAN
FOR GENERATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH
KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES IN SELECTED
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Vol.II.1

**Action Plan
Ballia District**

**A. K. SINGH
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**GIRI INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES
Sector O, Aliganj Housing Scheme
LUCKNOW 226 024**

October 2006

पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के चयनित जिलों
में सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण और
खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग के माध्यम से
स्वरोजगार के सृजन हेतु
कार्य-योजना

[प्रशासकीय सारांश]

(जिला-बलिया)

ए०के० सिंह
फहीमुद्दीन

गिरि विकास अध्ययन संस्थान
सेक्टर-ओ, अलीगंज हाउसिंग स्कीम
लखनऊ-226024

जुलाई-2006

बलिया जिले में ग्रामोद्योग के माध्यम से स्वरोजगार-सृजन के लिये कार्य-योजना

1. भूमिका :-

बलिया जिले में लोगों के रोजगार का मुख्य आधार कृषि है। तथापि वर्तमान स्तर पर कृषि-कार्य में पहले से ही इतने अधिक लोग लगे हैं कि कृषि के माध्यम से अब और अधिक रोजगार उपलब्ध कराना संभव नहीं हैं। वृहद औद्योगिक इकाइयों का विकास भी उपेक्षित रहा है। अतः रोजगार-सृजन में उनकी भूमिका भी नगण्य है। लघु और ग्रामीण उद्योगों का इस स्तर तक विकास नहीं हो सका है कि वे जिले की क्रमशः वृद्धिमान कार्य-शक्ति को पर्याप्त रोजगार मुहैया करा सकें। शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को वेतन-आधारित रोजगार के प्रयास साधारणतः इसलिये सफल नहीं हो सके क्योंकि जिले में ऐसा कोई भी सम्भाव्य क्षेत्र विकसित नहीं किया जा सका, जोकि इस प्रकार की कार्य-शक्ति को समाप्ति कर सके। इसको दृष्टिगत रखते हुये इस बात की शीघ्र आवश्यकता है कि वृहद स्तर पर स्वरोजगार के सृजन हेतु एक 'कार्य योजना' तैयार किया जाय। प्रस्तुत अध्ययन इसी दिशा में एक प्रयास है।

2.1 बलिया जिले में सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योग

बलिया जिले में अधिकांश उद्योग ग्रामोद्योग ही हैं। ये अधिकांशतः कम निवेश और घरेलू श्रम के द्वारा गृह-उद्यमों के रूप में चलाये जाते हैं। इनके उत्पाद स्थानीय माँग को पूरा करते हैं और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था से घनिष्ठ जुड़ाव रखते हैं। बलिया जिले में वृहद स्तर पर रोजगार सृजन के लिये इस प्रकार के उद्योगों के विकास की त्रीव संभावना है।

सरकारी एजेंसियों और बैंकों ने जिले में संवर्द्धित किये जाने वाले सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की लम्बी सूची तैयार की है। उदाहरणार्थ, 'जिला उद्योग केन्द्र' द्वारा लघु औद्योगिक इकाइयों का और 'खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड' द्वारा ग्रामोद्योगों का संवर्द्धन, क्रियाओं की सूची प्रस्तुत करने का एक प्रयास है जो कि किसी जिले में इस तरह की क्रियाओं की माँग की सम्भाव्यता को बगैर दृष्टिगत रखे किसी जिले में विकसित की जा सकती है।

अतः हमने अपने अध्ययन में सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों की पहचान करने का आधार विभिन्न ग्रामोद्योगों के लिये लोगों द्वारा व्यक्त प्राथमिकताओं को बनाया है।

प्राथमिक आँकड़ा संग्रहण के दौरान बलिया जिले के चयनित परिवारों के नवयुवकों से विभिन्न प्रकार के ग्रामोद्योगों के लिये अपनी प्राथमिकता व्यक्त करने को कहा गया। इसका उद्देश्य उन लोगों की आधार-स्तरीय माँग का आकलन कराना था जो ग्राम-उद्योगों को प्रारम्भ करके रोजगार प्राप्त करने को प्राथमिकता देते हैं। बलिया जिले के नक्सल प्रभावित विकास-खण्डों के लोगों द्वारा अवरोही क्रम में व्यक्त किये गये

प्राथमिकताओं के आधार पर चिन्हित किये गये ग्रामोद्योगों को निम्नांकित तालिका-1 के अन्तर्गत दर्शाया गया है।

तालिका-1 : बलिया जिले में पहचान किये गये सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की सूची:-

उद्योग समूह	उप-कोटि
खादी और ग्रामोद्योग	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. गन्ना पेराई मशीन 2. दुग्ध उत्पादन 3. धान कुटाई मिल 4. आटा मिल/चक्की 5. दाल मिल 6. मसाला पिसाई 7. दर्जी का काम 8. सिले सिलाये वस्त्र 9. विद्युत सज्जा/टेन्ट हाउस 10. सुनारी 11. नाई की दुकान 12. कृषि उपकरणों का मरम्मत कार्य 13. फर्नीचर निर्माण 14. चूड़ी/बिन्दी निर्माण 15. ईंट भट्टा
अन्य आर्थिक क्रियाएँ	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. डेयरी 2. मुर्गी पालन 3. बकरी पालन 4. सुअर पालन 5. मत्स्य पालन 6. सामान्य दुकान 7. हार्डवेयर की दुकान 8. दवाखाना 9. परिवहन 10. साग-सब्जी उत्पादन

2.2 सम्भाव्य उद्योगों को चुनने के कारण

उत्तरदाताओं ने सम्भाव्य उद्योगों को चुनने के कारणों को व्यक्त किया है। सर्वेक्षण से यह तथ्य उभर कर आया है कि लगभग 99% उत्तरदाताओं ने अच्छी आय को मुख्य कारण माना है, जबकि 60% लोगों ने सरल-विपणन को उद्योग विशेष को चुनने के कारण के रूप में बतलाया है। 36% लोगों ने कच्चे माल को और 16% लोगों ने सरल वित्तीय को किसी उद्योग को चुनने का कारण बताया है। इसी प्रकार 12% लोगों ने

सम्बंधित उद्योग हेतु आवश्यक कार्य-कौशल के ज्ञान को उस उद्योग को चुनने के कारण के रूप में बताया है।

‘अन्य आर्थिक गतिविधियों’ के लिये प्राथमिकता की खादी ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के तहत आने वाले उद्योगों से तुलना करने पर, खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के उद्योगों के मामलों में यह पाया गया है कि अच्छी आय, सरल विपणन और कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के उद्योगों को चुनने के लिये अपेक्षाकृत महत्वपूर्ण कारण बता रहे हैं। खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के तहत कृषि आधारित क्रियाओं को कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता, अच्छी आय और सरल विपणन को ध्यान में रखते हुये अधिक वरीयता दी गयी है।

2.3 बलिया जिले में कृषि आधारित उद्योगों की सम्भाव्यता

उत्तरदाताओं की एक बड़ी संख्या ने विभिन्न प्रकार के कृषि-आधारित उद्योगों के लिये अपनी प्राथमिकता व्यक्त की है। उन्होंने इन उद्योगों के चुनने के पीछे मूल कारण कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता को माना है।

2.4 बलिया जिले में पशुपालन

बलिया जिले में कृषि के बाद दूसरे स्थान पर सर्वाधिक महत्वपूर्ण आर्थिक क्रिया पशुपालन पर्याप्त मात्रा में है। इनमें दुधारू पशुओं की संख्या भी बहुत है। फिर भी, अब तक लगायी गई डेयरी विकास योजनाएं अपेक्षित परिणाम नहीं दे सकी हैं।

अतएव इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि इस सेक्टर द्वारा सामना की जा रही समस्याओं की पहचान की जाय क्योंकि बलिया जिले में ग्रामीण आबादी को रोजगार प्रदान करने की दृष्टि से यह सेक्टर एक महत्वपूर्ण और सक्षम स्रोत है।

2.5 बलिया जिले में खादी इकाइयों की प्रगति

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड, लखनऊ द्वारा उपलब्ध कराये गये आंकड़ों के अनुसार, जिले में पाँच संघ/समितियाँ खादी उत्पादन में संलग्न थी। इनके कुल उत्पादन का मूल्य 203.60 लाख रु० था और कुल बिक्री कीमत 355.48 लाख रु० थी। जिले में खादी सेक्टर ने 1261 लोगों को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराया था। फील्ड-सर्वेक्षण से पाया गया है कि जिले में खादी के विकास की अत्यधिक सम्भाव्यता है।

2.6 विभिन्न विकास खण्डों में ग्रामोद्योगों की योजना

सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों की पहचान करने के बाद, इस बात की योजना बनायी जानी है कि बलिया जिले के नक्सल प्रभावित विकास-खण्डों में विविध सम्भाव्य उद्योगों की कितनी इकाइयों को बढ़ावा दिया जाना चाहिये।

इस आधार पर, बलिया जिले के बारह नक्सल प्रभावित विकास-खण्डों में कुल मिलाकर 4881 इकाइयों को बढ़ावा दिया जा सकता है। इसके तहत ‘खादी एवं

ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड की इकाइयों की संख्या 252 और 'अन्य आर्थिक क्रियाओं के अन्तर्गत आनेवाली इकाइयों की संख्या 4479 आ रही है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि वर्ष 2006-07 की अवधि में खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड प्रति विकास खण्ड 30 इकाइयों का संवर्द्धन करेगा। खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड की विगत उपलब्धियों को दृष्टि में रखते हुये यह संख्या तर्क संगत प्रतीत हो रही है।

उद्योग	स्थापित की जाने वाले इकाइयों की प्रस्तावित संख्या	अनुमानित निवेश (लाख ₹0 में)	अनुमानित रोजगार-सृजन
गन्ना पेराई मशीन	16	40	96
दुग्ध उत्पादन	13	52	143
धान कुटाई मिल	16	78.52	192
आटा मिल/चक्की	16	20	96
दाल मिल	9	36	117
मसाला पिसाई	15	27.5	180
दर्जी का काम	50	15	400
सिले-सिलाये वस्त्र	36	90	180
विद्युतसज्जा/टेन्ट हाउस	35	43.05	350
सुनारी	26	65	312
नाई की दुकान	31	9.3	155
कृषि उपकरणों का मरम्मत कार्य	8	6	72
फर्नीचर निर्माण	47	25.85	188
चूड़ी/बिन्दी निर्माण	34	96	720
ईट भट्टा	10	71.2	370
योग	362	685.62	3571
डेयरी	3579	1431.6	28632
मुर्गी पालन	189	96.39	1890
बकरी पालन	205	139.4	1230
सुअर पालन	24	6	192
मत्स्य पालन	6	36	36
सामान्य दुकान	195	97.5	780
हार्डवेयर की दुकान	24	60	240
दवाखाना	24	24	96
परिवहन	175	262.5	350
साग-सब्जी उत्पादन	48	14.4	248
योग	4469	2167.79	33694
कुलयोग	4831	2853.41	37265

2.7 प्रस्तावित ग्रामोद्योगों के माध्यम से रोजगार-सृजन

विविध ग्रामोद्योगों को स्थापित करने की हमारी प्रस्तावित योजना से लगभग 37,265 लोगों को वर्ष 2006-07 में रोजगार उपलब्ध होगा।

2.8 प्रस्तावित ग्रामोद्योगों की वित्तीय आवश्यकतायें

बलिया जिले में प्रस्तावित ग्रामोद्योगों के संवर्द्धन के लिये कुल अनुमानित वित्तीय आवश्यकता 28.53 करोड़ ₹0 की है। यह आकलन 'सम्भाव्यता-युक्त ऋण योजना' के प्रक्षेपित अनुमानों पर आधारित है।

2.9 सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों के लिये कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता

ग्रामोद्योग के विकास के लिये एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक है कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता। जहाँ तक कि बलिया जिले में लोगों द्वारा पहचान किये गये सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों का संबंध है, लोगों द्वारा इन उद्योगों को चुनने के कारण महत्वपूर्ण कारण है इनके लिये स्थानीय स्तर पर और सरलता से कच्चे माल की उपलब्धता। सर्वेक्षण से स्पष्ट है कि सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों को बलिया जिले में कच्चे माल की किसी समस्या का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

2.10 सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों के उत्पादों के विपणन के विषय में उत्तरदाताओं के विचार

विपणन की संभावना के बिना किसी भी उद्योग का अस्तित्व में बने रहना कठिन हो जाता है। इस संबंध में अधिकांश उत्तरदाताओं ने सम्भाव्य ग्रामोद्योगों के उत्पादों की समीपवर्ती क्षेत्रों में विपणन की अच्छी संभावना व्यक्त की है। इस आधार पर यह स्पष्ट है कि सम्भाव्य उद्योग अधिकांशतः स्थानीय मांगों की पूर्ति करेंगे।

2.11 कार्य-कौशल के प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता

उन सभी प्रकार के ग्रामोद्योगों, जिनको लोग प्रारंभ करना चाहते हैं, के लिये तकनीकी कार्य कौशल आवश्यक है। किन्तु बलिया जिले में लोगों द्वारा वांछित ग्रामोद्योगों हेतु आवश्यक कार्य कौशल के प्रशिक्षण की आधारभूत संरचना अपर्याप्त है। बलिया जिले में कुल चार 'औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान' हैं जोकि बलिया शहर, नवानगर, रसड़ा और इब्राहिमाबाद में स्थित हैं। विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्य कौशल संबंधी ट्रेडों में इनकी कुल प्रशिक्षण क्षमता 800 अभ्यर्थियों की है।

- कृषि उपकरणों का निर्माण व उनकी मरम्मत
- बढ़ईगिरी
- बेकरी
- दुग्ध प्रसंस्करण
- खाद्य प्रसंस्करण

- रूप-सज्जा
- कम्प्यूटर हार्डवेयर व साफ्टवेयर
- मोबाइल मरम्मत
- प्रिन्टिंग
- फोटोग्राफी एवं विडियोग्राफी
- शहद
- खादी
- औषधीय पौधों की खेती व प्रसंस्करण

ग्रामीण कारीगरों की सहायता के लिये कुछ सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्र विकसित किये जायें। इन 'सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों' को एक ऐसे केन्द्रीय कारक की भूमिका निभाना चाहिये जो कारीगरों की कच्चे माल प्राप्त करने, उत्पादों के डिजाइन तैयार करने और उनके विपणन में, सहायता कर सके। ये सुविधायें सभी प्रकार की सहायताओं के समूह के रूप में और माँग के अनुरूप होनी चाहिये ताकि इससे कारीगरों को अपने उत्पादों के मूल्यों में बढ़ोत्तरी करने में सहायता मिल सके। कारीगर अपने दम पर इनकी व्यवस्था करने में सक्षम नहीं हो सकते हैं। इन 'सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों' के विकास के लिये बेहतर रणनीति यह होगी कि इसके लिये स्व सहायता समूहों को लगाया जाये। 'सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों' को प्रारम्भ करने के लिये 'स्व सहायता समूहों' को एक बार का अनुदान उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिये। जागरूक कारीगरों को भी सभी आवश्यक सहायता उपलब्ध कराकर इन 'सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों' की स्थापना हेतु प्रोत्साहित और मार्गदर्शित किया जाना चाहिये।

2.12 आधारभूत संरचना की उपलब्धता और अंतराल

बलिया जिले में आधारभूत संरचना की आवश्यकता और उसकी उपलब्धता के मध्य एक चौड़ी खाई पायी गई है। इस दृष्टि से जिले की अर्थ-व्यवस्था के विविध सेक्टरों को सशक्त करने के लिये कुछ कदम (उपाय) सुझाये गये हैं: उदाहरणार्थ-

कृषि सेक्टर में

1. ग्रामीण बाजारों के विकास हेतु इन्हे मण्डी परिषद से संयुक्त किया जाये।
2. 'ग्राम्य आधारभूत संरचना विकास कोष' और 'प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार योजना' की राशि से ग्रामीण स्तर पर गोदामों व शीतगृहों का निर्माण किया जाये।

पशुपालन सेक्टर में

1. निजी दुग्ध एकत्रण एजेंसियों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाये।
2. कृत्रिम गर्भाधान हेतु बैफ की सहायता ली जाये

मत्स्य पालन के क्षेत्र में

1. नवानगर, पन्दह और रेवती में 'विनियमित विपणन केन्द्र' स्थापित किये जाने चाहिये।

2. एफ.एफ.डी.ए. के द्वारा प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिये।
3. सहकारी समितियों को 'इन्सुलेटेड वाहन' का वित्तीयन किया जाये।

ग्रामीण सड़कों के संबंध में

'ग्राम्य आधारभूत संरचना विकास कोष' का ग्रामीण सड़कों के निर्माण हेतु उपयोग किया जा सकता है।

ग्रामोद्योगों के क्षेत्र में

1. मनीयर में बिन्दी बनाने हेतु और सिकन्दरपुर में इत्र बनाने हेतु औद्योगिक-गुच्छ विकसित किये जायें।
2. हस्तशिल्प के लिये प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किये जा सकते हैं।

2.13 कार्य योजना के कार्यान्वयन की रणनीति

इस प्रकार उपरोक्त कार्य-योजना के आधार पर बलिया जिले में ग्रामोद्योगों की लगभग 5000 इकाइयों का संवर्द्धन किया जा सकता है। कुल 37000 व्यक्तियों के लिये रोजगार सृजित होगा। इसके लिये वित्तीय आवश्यकता कुल 28.53 करोड़ रुपये की होगी। यह अनुमान वर्ष 2006-07 की अवधि के लिये है। 'उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की औद्योगिक नीति, 2003' में सुझावों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में आगामी वर्षों के लिये इन अनुमानों में 10-15 प्रतिशत वार्षिक वृद्धि की जा सकती है। बलिया जिले में आधारभूत संरचनाओं की विद्यमानता कमोबेश प्रदेश स्तर के आनुपातिक ही है, सिवाय ग्रामीण सड़कों, ग्रामीण मंडियों और शीतगृहों के। अतएव यदि 'खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड' और जिला उद्योग केन्द्र के द्वारा गंभीरता से प्रयास किये जाये तो ग्रामोद्योग को आसानी से संवर्द्धित किया जा सकता है और व्यापक रोजगार का सृजन किया जा सकता है। कार्य-योजना के कार्यान्वयन की रणनीति के अन्तर्गत निम्नांकित बिन्दुओं को दृष्टिगत रखा जाना चाहिये।

- विकास का एक समग्र दृष्टिकोण अपनाया जाना चाहिये। कृषि, पशुपालन और गैर-कृषि श्रमिक क्रियाओं के विकास को साथ-साथ लिया जाना चाहिये।
- जिले के ग्रामोद्योगों को बिना विध्न-बाधा के ऋण प्रदान करने हेतु बैंकों को आगे आना चाहिये।
- स्थानीय परिस्थितियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुये आई.टी.आई. में ट्रेडों की संख्या और सीटों की संख्या बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये। क्योंकि आई.टी.आई. पाठ्यक्रमों की अवधि लम्बी है। अतएव ग्रामीण कारीगरों के लिये इनमें प्रवेश लेना सम्भव नहीं है।

अतएव ग्रामीण कारीगरों के लिये लघु अवधि के पाठ्य-क्रमों को तैयार किया जाना चाहिये जो उनके आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप हो।

- ग्रामीण कारीगरों को सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के क्रम में गैर सरकारी संगठनों व्यक्तिगत कारीगरों व निजी सेक्टर को शामिल करके 'सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों' का विकास किया जाना चाहिये। खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड द्वारा एक समय का अनुदान इन सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों के लिये उपलब्ध कराना चाहिये।

- विपणन-तंत्र का निर्माण बलिया जिले में ग्रामोद्योगों को और सशक्त करेगा। विपणन दुकानों का विकास और उनका निजी सेक्टर से जुड़ाव करके ग्रामोद्योग के उत्पादों के विपणन की संभावना तलाशनी चाहिये। निर्मित सामग्रियों के विपणन के लिये गैर सरकारी संगठनों और निजी फर्मों/बिचौलियों के साथ विपणन-संबंध स्थापित किये जाने की संभावना तलाशनी चाहिये।
- सभी संबंधित विभागों के मध्य समुचित समन्वयन व सहबद्धता की भी आवश्यकता है।
- उन सेक्टरों के विकास के लिए, जोकि खादी एवं ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड के मातहत नहीं है, ग्रामीण विभाग और विश्व बैंक द्वारा प्रायोजित यू.पी.डी.ए.एस.पी. और पी. ए.सी.टी. जैसे कार्यक्रमों के मध्य समामेलन स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है।
- खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड को भी 'अम्बर-चरखा' पर खादी कताई को लोकप्रिय बनाने की संभावना तलाशनी चाहिये, क्योंकि इसमें ग्रामीण आबादी को अल्पकालिक रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की बड़ी सम्भावना निहित है। बलिया जिले के कुछ निश्चित क्षेत्रों में इस तरह की कताई लोकप्रिय हो चुकी है।
- 'स्व-सहायता समूहों' का निर्माण करके इनके द्वारा गैर सरकारी संगठनों के सहयोग से खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड सम्बंधी क्रियाओं को अपने हाथ में लेने की सम्भावना तलाशनी चाहिये।
- इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड अभिप्रेक्षण, प्रशिक्षण, बैंकों व निजी सेक्टर से संबंध विकसित करके और 'सामान्य सुविधा केन्द्रों' को विकसित करके समुचित योजना के साथ यहाँ पहचान किये गये क्रियाओं को अपनायें।

बलिया जिले में वृहद रोजगार सृजन हेतु ग्रामोद्योगों के विकास की प्रस्तावित कार्य-योजना सफलता पूर्वक कार्यान्वित की जा सकती है, यदि 'खादी और ग्रामोद्योग बोर्ड' के अधिकारी इस कार्य-योजना को गंभीरतापूर्वक लें।

CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

I. Introduction

Of late naxalite activities have been growing in different areas of the country. According to the 2004-2005 Annual Report of the Ministry of Home affairs, at present 76 districts in 9 states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh are inflicted with Naxalism. Naxalism finds acceptance in these areas because of extreme poverty, landlessness, unemployment, failure of the state in terms of providing access to basic human needs and atrocities by the dominant groups as well as security forces and forest officials. In other words, the development process has failed to benefit the most deprived sections of the people.

In view of the growing menace of Naxalite activities in different parts of the country, a meeting of the Standing Committee of Chief Ministers of the Naxalite affected states was held on 19 September, 2005. It was noted in the meeting that the problem of Naxalism has to be addressed by accelerating socio-economic development of the affected areas along with effective and sustained police action against the Naxal violence. The central government has decided to allocate an amount of Rs. 2 crores per annum per Naxalite affected districts for development activities.

There is, thus, a clear recognition of the fact that the problem of Naxalism and rural violence cannot be treated merely as a law and order problem and it should be seen essentially as a developmental problem. Therefore, a strategy for accelerating socio-economic economic development has to be adopted for areas affected by Naxalism so as to generate gainful employment activities for the unemployed youth to wean them away from the path of violence and unlawful activities. Apart from development of infrastructure in these regions and provision of basic human needs of the people, better access to land and forest resources, the strategy has to lay emphasis on diversification of the rural economy through promotion of rural industries and services.

II. Role of Rural Industries

India lives in villages, as 80 per cent of its population is rural. A large percentage (nearly 70 per cent) still depends upon agriculture and allied activities. The increasing number of the people cannot be absorbed in the agricultural sector. The modern industrial sector due to its

capital-intensive nature is unable to generate employment on a large scale. Hence, rural industrialisation has to be promoted as an important development strategy for rural development in terms of income and employment generation and poverty alleviation. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, had visualised the development of village industries as an important tool for promoting a self-reliant rural economy and decentralised process of growth.

Promotion of village and khadi industries needs support as these industries:

- Provide high employment per unit of capital
- Offer self employment opportunities
- Check migration from rural to urban areas
- Use simple technology
- Preserve traditional skills and craftsmanship
- Utilise local resources
- Are environment friendly

Cottage and village industries are defined to include the following type of units:

- Which are located in rural areas outside municipal limits having population less than 20,000 people.
- Provide employment to at least one person on every capital investment of Rs. 50,000/-
- Fall within the categories of scheduled Village Industries.

Khadi and village industries cover varied type of manufacturing and service activities.

These have been grouped in seven categories as shown below:

GROUP I:	Mineral Based Industry e.g. : Cottage Pottery Industry, Manufacturing of Bangles, Lime Stone and Lime Paints Pigments etc.
GROUP II:	Forest Based Industry e.g. Hand Made Paper, Gums & Resins, Cane and Bamboo work, Collection and processing of herbal products etc.
GROUP III:	Agro Based and Food Industry e.g. Processing & Packing of Cereals, Pulses, spices, Fruits & Vegetable preservation, Palm Gur etc.
GROUP IV:	Polymer and Chemical Based Industry e.g. Cottage Soap Industry, Rubber goods, Flaying & Curing of hides, Rexin, PVC, Essential Oils, Detergent Washing Powder, etc.
GROUP V:	Engineering and Non Conventional Energy e.g. Carpentry, Black smithy, Manufacture of paper pins, Clips, Safety pins, Stove pins, Utensils, aluminum Products, Electronics items etc.
GROUP VI:	Textile Industry (Excluding Khadi) e.g. Manufacturing of Lok Vastra Clothing, Hosiery, Tailoring and preparation of Readymade Garments, Surgical Bandages, Toys and Doll making etc.
GROUP VII:	Service Industry e.g. Laundry, Barber, Plumbing, Tyre Vulcanising, Battery Charging etc.

III. U.P. Khadi & Village Industries Board

The Uttar Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board was constituted under the Legislation No. 10 A, 1960 as consultative Board to promote Khadi and Rural industries in the state of Uttar Pradesh. Thereafter, an amendment was made in 1966 in the original legislation, which empowered the Board to implement all schemes of Khadi and village industries. Thereafter, the Khadi and Village Industries Board were constituted as an autonomous institution and in April 1967, all schemes implemented by the Directorate of Industries for the development of Khadi and Village Industries were transferred to the Board.

The Uttar Pradesh Khadi & Village Industries Board (UPKVIB) is charged with the mission of promoting rural industrialisation in U.P. through development of Cottage and Village Industries with a view to create employment opportunities in rural areas by:

- Creating opportunities of self-employment and imparting training
- Using traditional artisan skills
- Developing appropriate technology, products and processes devising effective marketing strategies to market the output.

In its operation, the Board:

- Identifies and selects potential entrepreneurs
- Provides them motivational and skill training
- Makes available financial resources on easy terms
- Guides entrepreneurs in establishing their ventures
- Provides marketing linkages and export opportunities

At present, the U.P Khadi and Village Industries Board are implementing the following two schemes:

1. Chief Minister Gramodyog Rozgar Yojna:

The Chief Minister Gramodyog Rozgar Yojna was started by the Board from 1 April, 2005 in whole of the Uttar Pradesh to deal with the problem of rising employment in rural areas, and to check the migration of labour and educated youths from rural areas,. Under the scheme, loan amount up to Rs. 5.00 lakh is arranged through banks. The entrepreneur has to pay only 4 percent rate of interest on the borrowed amount and the balance amount of interest is paid by the government of Uttar Pradesh directly to the bank. Under the scheme, industrial activities recognized by the Board are provided support. The projects are to be in line with the guidelines of the NABARD. The project based on local resources, needs and skill are considered for support under the scheme.

2. Margin Money scheme:

Under the scheme, loan is arranged for project costing up to the maximum of Rs. 25 lakh. 25 percent margin money is provided to projects costing up to Rs. 10 lakh. For project costing between Rs. 10 lakh to Rs. 20 lakh, share of margin money is reduced to 10 percent. The general categories of entrepreneurs/institutions/societies are required to arrange 10 percent of project cost by themselves as margin money. The entrepreneurs belonging to weaker section, SC/ST, OBC, women, handicapped, ex-service men, minorities and of hill areas have been placed under the special category. These entrepreneurs are provided 30 percent margin money on the project costing Rs. 10 lakh. They will have to invest 5 percent of total project cost as their own share capital. The project costing beyond Rs. 10 lakh and up to Rs. 25 lakh, 10 percent margin money is provided.

IV. The Proposed Study

It is in the above background that this study has been undertake to conduct a socio-economic survey of households and prepare an action plan for promoting employment through Khadi and Villages industries for the six selected districts of East U.P., which have been affected by the problem of Naxalism in the recent years.

The problem of naxalite activity covers 37 blocks, spread over six districts of the eastern region as per details given below:

Districts	Number of Blocks
Chandauli	3
Sonbhadra	6
Mirzapur	4
Ghazipur	5
Ballia	13
Deoria	6

A total number of 634 villages are identified as affected by the problem of naxalite activities, out of which 332 villages have been identified as highly sensitive, 190 villages as sensitive and 112 villages as partially sensitive.

V. Objectives

Promotion of employment opportunities in general and self-employment in particular is urgently needed in these districts to deal with the situation. The proposed study is an attempt in this direction.

The objectives of the study include the following:

1. To analyze the present socio-economic conditions in the study area with the help of primary and secondary data.
2. To analyze the socio-economic profile of the households.
3. To identify the resource potential and suitable economic activities, which may be promoted in the study area?
4. To identify the gaps in infrastructure for the development of the identified economic activities.
5. To identify the youths who are willing to take up self-employment activities.
6. Prepare an action plan for promotion of Khadi and Village industries.

VI. The Study Area

Eastern U.P. is among the most backward regions of the state in terms of the socio-economic indicators of development. The region is predominantly agricultural with little diversification of economic activities. Economic progress of the region has been slow and employment opportunities are limited. The region consequently faces the problem of distress migration in search of employment to distant places in the country and even outside. The problem of un-employment among educated youth has emerged as a major problem of the region leading to social unrest.

Table 1 presents select indicators of socio-economic development in the six districts selected for the study. The density of population is extremely high in Ghazipur, Deoria and Ballia districts in comparison with the state. However, Chandauli, Mirzapur and Sonbhadra have lower population density. These districts fall in the dry plateau region and are resource poor with limited irrigation facilities. Land distribution is highly unequal. Urbanisation ratios are extremely low in all the districts. As a result pressure on land is high. A very high proportion of holdings belong to the category of marginal and small holdings, but proportion of area under these holdings is relatively low. The districts are marked by low income levels and high poverty ratios. Population below poverty line has been found to be more than 34 percent in these six districts.

Worker population ratio is quite low in all the districts-around one-third or lower. The percentage of main workers to total workers is lower in these districts as compared to the state. On the other and, share of marginal workers is very high. This indicates that opportunities of full time employment are low in the region and a substantial number of workers find employment for less than six months in a year.

A very small number of workers are in the non-agricultural sector except in Sonbhadra district, where Rihand and Obra Power Plant are located. The number of workers in registered

factories per lakh of population ranges between 52 in Ghazipur to 150 in Deoria district against the figure of 469 for the state. Per capita value of industrial production is nominal except in Sonbhadra.

Literacy level in these districts is low, generally between 50 and 60 percent. Medical facilities are also poorly developed. Infrastructure is poorly developed.

Table 1: Development Indicators in the Study Districts

Items	Chandauli	Sonbhadra	Mirzapur	Ghazipur	Deoria	Ballia	U.P.
Density per km. (No)	642	216	468	903	1077	923	689
% of urban population in total population	--	13.4	13.8	7.4	7.3	9.9	19.8
Literacy %	61.11	49.96	56.10	60.06	59.84	58.88	57.36
% of SC population in total population	--	42.5	25.9	20.6	15.6	14.7	21.0
% of marginal & Small holdings (No.)	---	80.86	87.55	91.60	95.09	92.21	90.07
% of area under marginal & Small holdings	---	50.34	21.17	25.25	19.47	26.97	29.77
% of BPL families (1998-99)	34.70	54.66	40.62	36.24	33.54	39.85	36.94
No. of allopathic hospital/ dispensaries per lakh population	3	4	4	3	4	4	4
No. of beds in allopathic hospital/ dispensaries per lakh population	23	29	33	24	33	35	47
No. of maternity & child welfare Centres per lakh population	--	9	16	15	14	15	13
Length of Pucca roads per lakh of population (km.)	--	141.87	191.69	501.63	429.94	479.70	352.94
Per capita consumption of electricity (KV)	--	303.1	131.1	102.6	55.3	78.0	163.1
% of electricity consumed in industry to total electricity consumed	--	81.1	15.3	9.8	8.7	12.0	22.3
% of net irrigated area to net sown area	91.7	25.2	60.4	77.4	71.3	72.5	68.6
Per capita production of Foodgrain (kg.)	340.60	196.93	222.77	244.65	222.69	233.53	258.06
Worker Population Ratio %	32.18	36.76	33.80	31.27	28.34	28.86	32.51
No. of workers employed in registered factories per lakh population	--	940	74	52	150	110	469
Per capita value of industrial output (Rs.)	--	7070	424	72	272	132	1727
Per capita gross value of agricultural produce (Rs.)	--	1779	2110	2361	2151	2105	2872

Source: *District Level Development Indicators, 2000*, State Planning Institute, Department of Planning, Government of U.P.

VII. Methodology

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The socio-economic conditions in the six selected districts have been analysed first with the help of the secondary data from Census and other official publications. This has been supplemented by household survey on the sample basis. Detailed information on the socio-economic conditions of the households, with focus on unemployed youth in the age group of 18-35 years, has been analysed. A detailed household schedule was devised for this purpose, covering basic information on socio-economic

status of the household including ownership of land and other assets, employment profile, literacy level, traditional skills, etc. The attitude and willingness of unemployed youth to take up different types of activities in the KVI sector have also probed through the questionnaire.

Availability of local resources and skills for different types of industries which can be promoted in the area have been probed through available secondary information and discussions with local people and officials of Industries Department, KVIB, NABARD and banks, peoples' representatives and other knowledgeable persons.

On the basis of the above information, village industries, which are suitable for development in the region, have been identified. An action plan for developing Khadi and Village industries in the region has been prepared. All the possibilities to develop rural industries for-mass employment generation have been analysed.

VIII. Proposed Sample Design

The study has covered 50 per cent of the blocks in the six affected districts of East U.P. From each Block five villages having a concentration of rural industries and better potential of development were selected for primary survey on the basis of discussion with local officials. From each selected village, 25 households were selected through random sampling. Thus, the sample design of the study is as follows:

Districts	Naxal Infected Blocks	No. of Sample Blocks	No. of Sample Villages	No. of Selected Households
Chandauli	3	2	10	250
Sonbhadra	6	3	15	375
Mirzapur	4	2	10	250
Ghazipur	5	3	15	375
Ballia	13	7	35	875
Deoria	6	3	15	375
Total	37	20	100	2500

IX. Reports of the Study

As mentioned in the objectives, the report of the study has been prepared in two volumes. Volume-I analyses the socio-economic development status of households and profile of the youth (age 18-35 years) on the basis of primary data collected in sample districts. The volume-II deals with socio-economic and industrial development status of the concerned districts based on the secondary data. This volume also presents an Action Plan for the development of rural industries for each district. Separate reports have been prepared for all the districts. The present report presents the action plan for Ballia district.

CHAPTER II

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF BALLIA DISTRICT

I. Introduction

Ballia district, with an area of 2981 Sq. Kms., forms part of the Eastern Region of State. The district is one of the extremely backward districts not only in the state but in the country as well. The district lies on the border of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. The district is divided into 17 blocks covering 1792 villages. High and increasing population pressure, subsistence oriented agriculture dominated by small size land holdings, near absence of industries, inadequacy of economic and social infrastructure are the crucial factors responsible for the backwardness of the district. The socio-economic development status of the district is briefly discussed below.

II. Population Pressure and Growth

The district is facing a high and increasing population pressure. Table 1 presents the major population characteristics of Ballia district vis-à-vis the state. Population of Ballia district rose from 20.38 lakh in 1991 to 27.62 lakh in 2000-01. The decadal growth of population in the district during 1991-2001 was as high as 35.49 percent against the increase of 25.88 percent at the state level. The relative population pressure in the district is much higher as compared to the state. Thus, the density of population in the district was of 924 persons per sq. kms. in 2001 census as compared to the figure of 690 persons per sq. kms. at the state level. The size of households is also larger in the district at 7.3 persons than the state average of 6.5 persons. However, the sex ratio is relatively better in Ballia district than in the state. There were 953 females per 1000 males in the district in 2001 in comparison with 898 females at the state level. The proportion of scheduled castes population in total population of the district was 16.45 per cent, which was lower than that in the state (21.15). This is the net result of economic backwardness. The decadal increase in population is exploding and has got the tendency to destabilize the system if not checked through comprehensive means.

Urbanisation levels in the district are extremely low. Only 9.77 percent population in the district lives in urban areas against 20.78 percent in the state. Lesser the urbanization, bigger is the problem of unemployment and poor living conditions. Literacy rates in the district are nearly at the same level as in the state. 72 percent males and 43 percent of females of the district are literate. The worker-population ratio of Ballia district is only 28.86 percent, much lower than the figure of 32.51 percent at the state level.

Table 1: Characteristics of Population in Ballia District and Uttar Pradesh, 2001

Sl. No.	Items	Ballia District	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Size of Households	7.30	6.50
2.	Population Growth (1991-2001) in %	35.49	25.88
2.	Density of Population (per Km.)	924	690
3.	Sex Ratio	953	898
4.	Percentage of SC/ST population	16.47	21.15
5.	Percentage of Urban Population	9.77	20.78
6.	Literacy Rate:		
	Male	71.90	68.80
	Female	43.20	42.20
	Total	57.90	56.20
7.	Worker Population Ratio (%)	28.86	32.51

Source: Census of India, 2001.

Analysis of age structure reveals that the share of population in the age group of 0-14 years was 43 percent in Ballia district in comparison with 41 percent in the state (Table 2). The percentage of total population in the age bracket of 15-39 years was 37 per cent and that in the age group 40-59 was 16.3 per cent. Thus, the percentage of total population in the working age group of 15-59 years was 53.6. The proportion of old population was also quite low in the district at 3.43 per cent. In the coming decade the young workforce in search of jobs will be doubled which will further aggravate the unemployment problem and will result in frustration, violence and helplessness. It is going to be the big challenge.

Table 2: Age Structure of Population in Ballia District and Uttar Pradesh: 1991

Sl. No.	Age Group	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh
1.	0-14	42.97	40.61
2.	15-39	37.08	37.26
3.	40-59	16.53	15.25
4.	60 +	3.43	6.88
	All	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, 1991.

III. Employment Structure and Growth

Agriculture is the major source of employment in Ballia district as well as in the state. However, its importance is much more in the district than in the state. As per Census 1991, only 3.74 per cent workers in the district were employed in the industrial sector, while 7.75 percent workers in the state were engaged in this sector (Table 3). Services provided employment to 15.93 percent workers in the district against the figure of 18.01 per cent for the state.

Table 3: Industrial Structure of Workforce in Ballia District and Uttar Pradesh: 1991

S. No.	Industrial Category	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh.
1	Cultivator	42.74	53.26
2	Agriculture Labour	36.37	18.94
3	Animal Husbandry/ forestry /Plantation	0.52	0.72
4	Mining	0.06	0.08
5	Household Industry	1.08	2.41
6	Non- Household Industry	2.66	5.34
7	Construction	0.64	1.24
8	Trade and Commerce	5.59	6.17
9	Transport and Communication	0.95	1.86
10	Other Workers	9.39	9.98
	Total Main Workers	100.00	100.00

Source: Census of India, 1991.

The picture remained more or less unchanged in 2001. The proportion of agriculture workers was 70.23 percent in Ballia district against 65.89 percent in the state in the year. The proportion of cultivators in total work force of Ballia district was relatively lower-30.15 percent as compared to 41.06 percent in the state. On the other hand, the proportion of agricultural labourers, who constitute the poorest segment of population, is much higher in the district-40.08 percent as against 24.82 percent at the state level. The shares of household industry and other workers were also lower in the district than the shares of their counterparts at the state. This shows that land reforms have not been effectively undertaken in the district. Moreover, because of poor urbanization hardly any construction activities have been noticed, depriving the public from better living conditions on one hand and non-absorption of workforce in real estate activities on the other hand. Thus, the economy of Ballia is much less diversified and adequate employment opportunities are not being generated in the non-agricultural sector, while there is overcrowding in the agricultural sector. Growth of total workers during 1991-2001 has been shown in Table 5.

Table 4: Growth of Total Workers (Main+Marginal) Force Structure in Ballia District: 1991-2001

Category	1991	2001	% change
Cultivators	274603	239509	-12.78
Agricultural Labour	234578	318446	35.75
Total Agricultural Workers	509181	557955	9.58
Household Industry	7703	42819	455.87
Others	121275	193661	59.69
Total	638159	794435	24.49

Source: Census of India, 1991 and 2001.

While population of the district increased by 35.5 per cent during 1991-01, workers increased only by 24.5 per cent. Agricultural labourers increased by 35.75 per cent over the decade. More than 35 percent increase in the agricultural labour is a serious phenomenon and against the natural trend. It appears that fruits of technological, education and liberalization process are not reaching the area at all. The number of cultivators shows a decline. More than 12 percent fall in the number of cultivators signifies two trends; either the small cultivators are selling off their holdings, being uneconomical and unsustaining or they are being forced to sell their holdings because of socio-economic process and migrating to other parts in the country. Workers in household industries show a very high growth of 456 per cent. Other workers mostly in services sector show an increase of around 60 per cent.

A striking feature of growth rate of workers during this period is that the number of main workers (i.e. those who get employment for more than 183 days in a year) has been negative. On the other hand, there has been a phenomenal growth of marginal workers (i.e. who get employment for less than 183 days in a year). Thus, a pattern is emerging whereby the availability of full time work is declining forcing people to take up part time activities mostly in the low paid informal sector. The trend in the nature of employment is disturbing. During the decade 1991-2001, there has been unbelievable decrease in the main workers (32.46 percent) whereas part time availability of workers has increased. It shows that whatever little work they are getting, is much below subsistence levels and seasonal also. This is also telling on the peace and tranquility in the district. No wonder the young blood is finding the vent in rebellion.

Table 5: Growth of Main and Marginal Workers: 1991-2001

(Nos. in lakh)

Category	1991		2001		% Change	
	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal	Main	Marginal
Cultivators	258103	16500	199875	39634	-22.56	140.21
Agricultural Labour	219611	14967	122759	195687	-44.10	1207.46
Total Agricultural Workers	477714	31467	322634	235321	-32.46	647.83
Household Industry	6521	1182	27372	15447	319.75	1206.85
Others	119738	1537	154537	39124	29.06	2445.48
Total	603973	34186	504543	289892	-16.46	747.98

Source: Census of India, 1991 and 2001.

IV. Unemployment

Direct information on unemployment situation is not available for the district. The provision of employment through employment exchange has been very dismal in the district. Some idea of unemployment situation can be had from employment exchange data shown in Table 6. There has been quantum jump in the registration of candidates seeking employment

through district employment exchange but the number of vacancies notified and filled has been negligible. Around 8-9 thousand persons are getting themselves registered every year with Employment Exchange. In fact, there was a growth of around 23 percent of the candidates getting registered with the employment exchange during 2001-02 to 2003-04 in the district.

Table 6: Registration and Employment through Employment Exchange in Ballia District

Sl. No.	Items	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
1.	Total Number of registration	25100	28150	30777
2.	Registration during the year	7965	9709	9405
3.	Number of vacancies notified	38	6	11
4.	Number of persons employed	32	14	5

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ballia.

V. Agriculture

An overwhelming proportion of population depends on agriculture for its livelihood. The situation has led to the greater use of land for agriculture in the district without increasing its intensification equally. Majority of land holdings are marginal and small. Consequently, the agriculture remains subsistence oriented and is marked by low productivity levels and lack of crop diversification. The main features of agriculture in the district are briefly discussed below.

V.1 Land Use Pattern

Land use pattern in the district is given in Table 7. Nearly two-thirds of the area has been brought under the plough. The district has been denuded of its forest wealth. Almost one-tenth of the area is under fallow land. Although 72 per cent of area is irrigated, cropping intensity is quite low. Only 43 per cent of cropped area is under double cropping. The data showed a higher proportion of area under irrigation and flood in the district. The level of commercialisation of agriculture had been poor in the district in comparison with the state. Around 7.5 per cent area is subject to recurrent floods.

V.2 Land Distribution

The heavy pressure of population on land and its continuing fragmentation is reflected in the small size of the average land holding in Ballia district-0.75 hectares in comparison with 0.86 hectares in the state. Small and marginal holdings accounted for more than 80 percent of the total holdings of the district, while the area under such holdings was 40 percent of total area in the district (Table 8). Land distribution is highly skewed. The large farmers account for nearly 20 per cent of area, though their share in holdings is only 2.5 per cent. The small size of holdings constitutes a major constraint to agricultural growth in the district.

Table 7: Land Use Pattern in Ballia District and Uttar Pradesh, 2002-03

Sl. No.	Items	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Percentage of Forest Area	0.00	6.98
2.	Percentage of Culturable Waste	0.52	2.07
3.	Percentage of Fallow land	6.72	7.75
4.	Percentage of land unsuitable for cultivation	3.59	2.38
5.	Percentage of land put to non-agricultural Uses	14.25	10.54
6.	Percentage of Pasture land	0.03	0.28
7.	Percentage of area under orchards, trees, etc.	2.09	1.41
8.	Percentage of net area sown	72.79	68.58
9.	Percentage of area sown more than once in net	59.75	46.48
10.	Percentage of net irrigated area in net area sown	75.93	77.41
11.	Percentage of Area under Commercial Crops	7.75	16.97
12.	Percentage of area affected by floods	7.42	6.23

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ballia.

Table 8: Number and Area of operational Holdings in Ballia District and Uttar Pradesh, 1995-96

Sl. No.	Land Size Groups	Ballia District		Uttar Pradesh	
		Number	Area	Number	Area
1.	Less than 1 hectare	274784 (80.23)	102518 (39.57)	16237000 (75.60)	6266000 (34.1)
2.	1-2 hectares	38492 (11.24)	50281 (19.41)	3135000 (14.5)	2428000 (23.8)
3.	2-4 hectares	20504 (5.99)	53487 (20.65)	1586000 (7.3)	4321000 (23.1)
4.	4-10 hectares	7845 (2.29)	39902 (15.40)	532000 (2.4)	2948000 (15.8)
5.	10 hectares and above	862 (0.25)	12863 (4.97)	39000 (0.2)	606000 (3.2)
6.	Total	342487 (100.00)	259051 (100.00)	21529000 (100.00)	18570000 (100.00)
Average size of holding		0.75		0.86	

Notes: 1. Figures in parentheses show percentage to total.

2. Figures for U.P. include Uttaranchal.

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ballia.

IV.3 Cropping Pattern

The subsistence nature of agriculture in Ballia district is evident from its cropping pattern (Table 9). Foodgrain crops accounted for more than 92 percent of the gross cropped area (GCA) in the district as compared to 85 percent of GCA at the state level. Within the food crops, cultivation of cereals was predominant. The area under cereals was 82.07 percent in the district while it was 73.24 percent at the state level. Wheat and rice are the major crops of the district accounting for 39 and 33 per cent of GCA. About 10 percent of GCA was under pulses. Among the commercial crop, 2.5 per cent of GCA was under sugarcane and 2.01 percent under potato. This indicates the vast scope of agricultural diversification that exists in Ballia district.

Table 9: Cropping Pattern in Ballia District and Uttar Pradesh: 2003-04
(Percentage to Gross Cropped Area)

Sl. No.	Crop	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Paddy	33.44	23.10
2.	Wheat	38.98	40.62
3.	Barley	1.74	1.07
4.	Jowar	0.48	1.19
5.	Bajra	0.45	3.68
6.	Maize	6.73	3.45
7.	Other Cereals	0.22	0.10
8.	Total Cereals	82.07	73.24
9.	Urd	0.01	2.03
10.	Moong	0.10	0.25
11.	Arhar	1.83	1.58
12.	Gram	1.35	3.78
13.	Other Pulses	6.87	4.05
14.	Total Pulses	10.17	11.71
14.	Total Foodgrain	92.25	84.95
15.	Sugarcane	2.47	9.52
16.	Potato	2.01	1.95
17.	Gross Cropped Area	100.00	100.00

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ballia

IV.4 Productivity of Major Crops

The backward status of agriculture in the district is reflected from the study of comparative yield levels of important crops in the district vis-à-vis the state. Productivity of all major crops is much lower in Ballia district as compared to the state as a whole (Table 10). This reflects the poor capacity of the farmers to invest in agricultural inputs.

Table 10: Productivity of Major Crops in Ballia District and Uttar Pradesh: 2002-03

Sl. No.	Crops	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Wheat	20.38	25.91
2.	Rice	14.42	18.41
3.	Potato	209.04	231.99
4.	Oilseeds	8.43	8.71
5.	Sugarcane	397.12	562.82

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ballia.

V. Livestock Population

There is a sizeable number of livestock population in Ballia district and number of milch cattle was also substantial (Table 11). Among other livestock, goats and poultry are found in large numbers. This suggests that the district has good potential of developing the animal

husbandry and related activities. However, most of the livestock is of non-descript type with low productivity.

Table 11: Livestock in Ballia District, 2003

Sl. No.	Type of Animals	Numbers	No. per 100 hectare of NSA
1.	Drought Animals		
	Bullock	57824	26.54
	Buffaloes	981	0.45
2.	Milch Animals		
	Cow	105284	48.33
	Buffalo	77040	35.37
3.	Young Stock		
	Cattle	120850	55.48
	Buffalo	69451	31.88
4.	Others		
	Sheep	27667	12.70
	Goat	185701	85.25
	Horse	4497	2.06
	Pig	57500	26.40
	Other animals	13014	5.97
	Total Livestock.	719809	44.31
	Poultry Birds	269934	123.91

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ballia.

VI. Industrial Development

Ballia is one of the industrially most backward districts of Uttar Pradesh. There is virtually an absence of industrial activity in the district. The district does not possess forest nor mineral resources. The base of other resources is also poor and agriculture could not break from its subsistence syndrome. Therefore, industrial development based on the local resources could not happen while public sector investment also remained elusive from the district. The near absence of modern industry in the district is evident from the fact that there are 0.97 registered factories per lakh of population in the district against the average of 5.40 in the state and the per capita value of industrial output is only Rs. 72 in the district as against 2811 in the state (Table 12). Number of workers in factories per lakh of population in the district is only one-tenth of the state average. The data available from the District Industries Centre showed that out of 33 registered factories, located in the district, only 27 were working, employing 1700 workers.

Table 12: Indicators of Industrial Development in Ballia District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh
1.	No. of industrial areas per lakh of population (2000-01)	Nil	0.08
2.	No. of industrial estates per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.15	0.15
3.	No. of registered factories per lakh of population (2002-03)	0.97	5.40
4.	No. of functional factories per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.54	5.7
5.	No. of persons employed in registered factories per lakh of population (2000-01)	26	261
6.	Per Capita value of industrial production (2000-01)	72	2811

Source: State Planning Institute, U.P., District-wise indicators of Development, 2001.

Small-scale industries (SSI) also could not develop in the district on a large scale. In the year 2004, there were 105 small-scale units in the district. These comprised 35 engineering units, 8 chemical units, 32 handicraft units and 30 units of other types. Only 301 persons were employed in these units. The promotion of different units by KVIB has also been poor. The KVIB and UPKVIB have not done their part in employment generation in the district. The data showed that during 2001-02 to 2003-04 only 49 units were assisted by the KVIB in the district providing employment to only 177 persons. Almost non-existence of industries is blots on the face of the district which pioneered in the freedom struggle of the country and which gave even a Prime Minister, albeit for a brief period.

VII. Economic Infrastructure

The district is lagging behind in infrastructural development (Table 13). Length of roads constructed by PWD per lakh of population was found to be lower in Ballia district as compared to the state. However, length of total pucca road per lakh of population was found to be higher in the district than the state. The per capita consumption of electricity was far lower in the district in comparison with the state. The availability of postal facilities was better in the district while the number of private and public phone connections per lakh of population were lesser in the district in comparison with the state. Though number of banks per lakh of population was 6.08 in the district and 4.94 at the average of the state, but the credit deposit ratio was only 17.12 in the district as against 36.98 in the state as a whole. This indicates the low demand for credit in the district due to its overall backwardness and lack of industrialization as well as the apathy of the banks to provide credit even to the farmers. The better position of the district in case of post offices, telegraph offices, PCO's and bank seems to be an indication of remittance economy of the district and can not be construed as the sign of development.

Table13: Infrastructure Indicators in Ballia District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Length of roads constructed by PWD per lakh of population in Km. (2003-04)	62.67	68.13
2.	Length of total pucca road per lakh of population in km., 2003-04)	69.18	79.17
3.	Per capita consumption of electricity in KWH, 2000-01	77.6	183.30
4.	Number of post offices per lakh of population, 2003-04	12.21	10.08
5.	Number of telegraph offices per lakh of population, 2003-04	1.34	0.60
6.	Number of telephone connections per lakh of population, 2003-04	865	1647
7.	Number of PCO's per lakh of population, 2003-04	54	53
8.	Bank offices per lakh of population, 2003-04	5	5
9.	Credit Deposit ratio (2005)	18.76	36.98

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ballia

VIII. Rural Infrastructure

In terms of the availability of rural infrastructure Ballia district compares favorably with the average of the state (Table 14). However, the level of facilities is far from adequate. The 60 per cent villages in the districts are connected by pucca road. Around 69 per cent of the villages in the district are electrified. The number of cold storages per 1000 sq. kms. of area is only 0.34 in Ballia district. The number of livestock development centers/hospitals during 2003-04, number of cooperative marketing societies, number of primary agricultural credit cooperative societies per lakh of population and number of regulated markets per lakh of net area sown during 2000-01 was found to be marginally higher in the district than in the state. The number of cooperative marketing centers per lakh hectare of net lakh of population was only 1.67 in the district against the state average of 2.23.

Table 14: Rural Infrastructure in Ballia District and Uttar Pradesh

Sl. No.	Items	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Percentage of villages connected with pucca road (2003-04)	60.04	49.00
2.	Percentage of electrified villages in total villages (2003-04)	68.53	58.80
3.	Number of cold storages per 1000 sq. kms. (2000-01)	0.34	0.36
4.	Number of livestock development centers/hospital per lakh of population (2003-04)	3.19	2.46
5.	Number of cooperative marketing societies per lakh of population (2000-01)	0.18	0.14
6.	Number of primary agricultural credit cooperative societies per lakh of net area sown (2000-01)	5.99	4.58
7.	Number of cooperative marketing Centers per lakh of population (2000-01)	1.67	2.23
8.	Number of regulated markets per lakh of net area sown (2000-01)	1.81	1.52

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.

2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ballia.

IX. Social Infrastructure

The availability of education infrastructure shows a better picture of Ballia district when compared with the state level (Table 15). But the social infrastructure is not providing the opportunities of employment.

Table 15: Educational Infrastructure in Ballia District and Uttar Pradesh, 2003-04

Sl. No.	Items	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Number of primary schools per lakh of population	68.25	59.98
2.	Number of secondary schools per lakh of population	17.21	14.45
3.	Number of higher secondary schools per lakh of population	6.32	7.45
4.	Number of primary schools per 100 sq. km.	62.09	41.37
5.	Number of secondary schools per 100 sq. km.	15.66	9.97
6.	Teacher Student ratio in primary schools	101	55
7.	Teacher Student ratio in senior basic schools	113	35

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.
2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ballia.

In terms of health facilities also the district is more or less at par with the state average (Table 16).

Table 16: Health Infrastructure in Ballia District and Uttar Pradesh, 2002-03

Sl. No.	Items	Ballia	Uttar Pradesh
1.	Number of allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	3.30	3.06
2.	Number of beds in allopathic hospitals per lakh of population	27.41	31.83
3.	Number of Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	2.32	1.26
4.	Number of beds in Ayurvedic/Unani hospitals per lakh of population	10.90	5.85
5.	Number of primary health centers per lakh of population	2.85	2.44
6.	Number of child/women welfare centers per lakh of population	12.70	12.72

Source: 1. Statistical Diary, Uttar Pradesh, 2005.
2. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ballia.

X. Income and Poverty Levels

The impact of agricultural and industrial backwardness in Ballia district has reflected on the per capita value of gross domestic product. The per capita Net domestic Product in 2003-04 was Rs. 3633 in Ballia district, which was less than two-third of the state average (Rs. 6570).

Table 17: Total and Per capita Net District Domestic Product in Ballia

(At 1993-94 Prices)

Sl. No.	Year	Total NDDP (Rs. Crore)	Per Capita NDDP (Rs.)
1.	1993-94	733.61	3072
2.	2003-04	1046.24	3633
3.	Compound annual growth rate during 1993-94 to 2003-04 (%)	3.61	1.69

Source: 1. Statistical Bulletin, 2004, District Ballia
2. Directorate of Rural Development, Govt. of U.P.

Due to the high population pressure combined with low level of development and high proportion of marginal farmers and landless labourers poverty ratios are expectedly high in the district. According to the Survey of the Rural Development Department the percentage of BPL families was around 40 percent in Ballia district, while the same was 37 percent at the state level.

XII. Conclusion

To sum up the major conclusions it may be observed that the socio-economic profile of Ballia district presents a very gloomy picture. The district is facing extremely high and increasing population pressure. Urbanisation levels in the district are extremely low. Agriculture which is the main stay of the economy is caught in a subsistence syndrome dominated by foodgrain crops and is marked by low productivity levels and little diversification. The small size of holdings constitutes a major constraint to agricultural growth in the district. Nearly 80 per cent of holdings belong to the marginal category. The proportion of agricultural labourers, who constitute the poorest segment of population, is very high.

Ballia is one of the industrially most backward districts of Uttar Pradesh. There is virtually an absence of industrial activity in the district. The role of organized industries in providing employment and income has been negligible. The small industries and KVI sector could not also develop in the district over the years on an adequate scale.

Thus, the economy of Ballia is much less diversified and adequate employment opportunities are not being generated in the non-agricultural sector, while there is overcrowding in the agricultural sector. On the other hand, due to rapidly rising population and labour force demand for employment opportunities is increasing. Widespread poverty and unemployment provide an environment in which there is growing social tension leading youth to resort to unlawful means and violence for survival.

The situation calls for urgent steps to accelerate the process of development in the district by adopting an employment generating strategy of economic development. Since there is already overcrowding in agriculture, the development strategy has to focus on diversification of the economy through promotion of agro-based small scale industries and khadi and village industries.

APPENDIX

BLOCK-WISE DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS OF BALLIA DISTRICT

I. Population, Workers and Literacy

Blocks	Density of Population (1991)	Percentage of SC/ST population (1991)	Percentage of main workers in total population (1991)	Percentage of workers engaged in agriculture in total population (1991)	Percentage of workers engaged in household industries to total main workers (1991)	Literacy rate (1991)
Siyar	712	19.7	27.1	82.7	1.1	43.5
Nagra	652	23.2	27.2	84.7	1.1	42.3
Rasra	695	21.7	29.2	82.8	0.9	40.6
Chilkahar	690	20.7	26.3	85.2	0.8	41.6
Navanagar	277	17.0	27.8	85.8	0.6	44.6
Pandah	684	13.3	26.8	85.3	0.2	38.6
Maniyar	595	12.1	28.2	90.8	0.5	36.0
Beruwarwari	1113	9.2	26.8	77.9	1.0	41.7
Bansdeeh	630	9.6	28.6	87.9	1.0	35.1
Revti	548	11.2	29.7	88.1	0.7	34.9
Gadvar	839	17.2	25.2	77.7	0.7	46.2
Sohanv	541	15.7	30.4	83.6	2.1	40.7
Hanuman ganj	939	12.6	27.0	73.7	1.7	45.9
Dubhar	828	11.7	24.9	78.5	0.3	46.0
Belhari	662	11.9	23.1	79.5	1.7	44.8
Bairia	894	10.6	25.0	83.4	1.0	44.6
Murlichhapra	704	10.2	25.8	89.0	0.3	42.8
All Blocks	653	15.4	27.0	83.3	0.9	42.0

Source: Statistical Bulletin, District Ballia, 2004.

II. Agriculture

Blocks	Percentage of gross sown area in net area sown 2002-03	Percentage of food crops in gross cropped area 2002-03	Fertilizer consumption per hectare of gross sown area 2002-03	Percentage of gross irrigated area in net irrigated area 2002-03
Siyar	182.7	97.9	105.1	186.9
Nagra	190.1	102.2	114.7	180.1
Rasra	171.6	102.4	112.9	192.5
Chilkahar	157.4	130.6	136.8	136.7
Navanagar	160.9	110.9	137.4	160.9
Pandah	163.4	99.3	136.3	162.1
Maniyar	160.8	106.8	130.0	143.9
Beruwarwari	147.4	98.6	115.2	118.2
Bansdeeh	148.6	96.1	116.1	131.0
Revti	153.6	106.9	96.7	89.7
Gadvar	155.6	93.7	101.6	156.5
Sohanv	143.6	107.8	107.9	184.3
Hanuman ganj	142.5	98.7	93.9	162.4
Dubhar	144.2	101.7	96.5	125.9
Belhari	146.2	98.5	96.6	129.5
Bairia	166.5	89.7	93.8	103.8
Murlichhapra	171.4	89.7	89.5	105.3
All Blocks	159.8	92.3	100.7	145.2

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Ballia, 2004.

III. Irrigation

Blocks	Percentage of net irrigated area in net area sown 2002-03	Percentage of area irrigated by canal in net irrigated area 2002-03	Percentage of area irrigated by tube wells in net irrigated area 2002-03
Siyar	76.6	54.2	45.5
Nagra	87.8	54.0	45.7
Rasra	81.5	0.0	99.8
Chilkahar	85.8	36.6	63.2
Navanagar	88.0	30.2	69.6
Pandah	89.1	15.8	84.1
Maniyar	80.5	22.7	77.0
Beruarwari	76.8	27.8	81.9
Bansdeeh	70.4	18.0	81.8
Revti	95.1	11.7	87.1
Gadvar	70.9	20.6	78.9
Sohanv	64.7	0.0	99.4
Hanuman ganj	57.9	15.9	83.5
Dubhar	61.0	0.0	99.5
Belhari	58.1	0.0	101.0
Bairia	65.6	0.0	99.4
Murlichhapra	66.5	0.0	99.3
All Blocks	75.9	18.5	81.2

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Ballia, 2004.

IV. Roads

Blocks	Length of total roads per lakh of population 2002-03	Length of pucca roads per 1000 Sq Km. 2002-03	Length of pucca roads per lakh of population (Kms.) 2002-03	Length of PWD roads per lakh of population (Kms.) 2002-03
Siyar	97.2	692.3	93.6	666.2
Nagra	82.8	539.9	81.7	532.8
Rasra	111.0	771.1	100.3	697.0
Chilkahar	84.4	582.0	82.3	571.1
Navanagar	83.2	230.5	81.4	225.5
Pandah	87.0	594.7	85.0	581.5
Maniyar	99.2	590.2	94.1	560.1
Beruarwari	109.6	1220.0	103.0	1155.8
Bansdeeh	89.8	566.0	87.0	547.9
Revti	95.2	522.0	93.3	511.3
Gadvar	125.0	1048.8	123.2	1034.3
Sohanv	91.3	493.9	88.7	479.7
Hanuman ganj	91.1	855.2	88.8	834.0
Dubhar	75.1	621.3	72.7	601.6
Belhari	98.0	649.2	95.5	634.9
Bairia	76.5	683.9	63.2	565.3
Murlichhapra	84.8	596.8	67.1	472.2
All Blocks	92.5	604.0	87.9	574.3

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Ballia, 2004.

V. Medical Facilities

Blocks	No. of Allopathic hospitals /community health centers and PHC's hospitals per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of beds available in allopathic hospitals/community health centers and PHC's per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of Primary health centers per lakh of population 2002-03
Siyar	3.1	12.2	3.1
Nagra	3.8	15.2	3.8
Rasra	3.6	14.5	3.6
Chilkahar	4.7	18.9	4.7
Navanagar	0.5	21.9	4.6
Pandah	4.8	44.4	3.9
Maniyar	3.0	12.1	3.0
Beruwarwari	3.5	13.8	3.5
Bansdeeh	2.9	11.5	2.9
Revti	2.9	11.8	2.9
Gadvar	4.3	17.2	4.3
Sohanv	5.3	43.9	4.4
Hanuman ganj	3.8	15.1	3.8
Dubhar	4.0	36.3	32.0
Belhari	5.4	49.5	43.0
Bairia	4.7	39.0	3.4
Murlichhapra	4.7	18.6	4.7
All Blocks	4.1	22.7	3.7

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Ballia, 2004.

VI. Educational Facilities

Blocks	No. of Primary schools per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of Junior basic Schools per lakh of population 2002-03	No. of Secondary Schools per lakh of population 2002-03
Siyar	105.8	16.5	8.6
Nagra	115.3	31.9	7.0
Rasra	95.4	19.2	9.3
Chilkahar	93.0	19.7	3.2
Navanagar	114.3	32.9	7.3
Pandah	110.1	25.1	6.8
Maniyar	93.1	32.4	7.1
Beruwarwari	81.9	18.5	5.8
Bansdeeh	85.1	19.1	4.8
Revti	101.1	19.6	13.7
Gadvar	112.0	25.9	9.5
Sohanv	86.0	19.3	10.5
Hanuman Ganj	78.3	18.1	2.3
Dubhar	77.4	189.8	7.1
Belhari	72.1	11.8	9.7
Bairia	62.4	34.3	5.5
Murlichhapra	84.8	21.4	6.5
All Blocks	93.2	22.9	7.3

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Ballia, 2004.

VII. Electrified Villages and Commercial Bank

Blocks	Percentage of electrified villages in total villages 2002-03	Population per commercial Bank 2002-03
Siyar	75	27251
Nagra	82	16794
Rasra	78	20075
Chilkahar	64	14093
Navanagar	82	15620
Pandah	65	14786
Maniyar	61	32934
Beruarwari	60	21666
Bansdeeh	44	20927
Revti	93	50930
Gadvar	60	16577
Sohanv	76	18987
Hanuman ganj	70	22144
Dubhar	47	25314
Belhari	62	23216
Bairia	69	10681
Murlichhapra	88	21468
All Blocks	69	19228

Source : Statistical Bulletin, District Ballia, 2004.

CHAPTER III

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF BALLIA DISTRICT

I. Introduction

The agriculture is at the subsistence level and industrial base is very weak in Ballia district, resulting in low employment and income opportunities to the vast majority of population in the district. Though the level of infrastructural development has been found to be more or less at par with the average of the state. Thus, in the present scenario, agriculture can no longer become the source of employment and income generation to the growing population in the district. The development of small industrial activities based on local resources and skills seems to be the only way out to generate employment on massive scale in the district. The development of entrepreneurial and technical abilities in local people and financial support would reduce the handicaps in the way of developing such industrial climate in the district.

II. Past Industries of Ballia District

In the past, Ballia district has been one of the industrially developed districts in the state. The old-time manufacturers of the district were of some importance and a few afforded employments to a large number of persons. The main were sugar, saltpeter and cloth. There were 571 refineries for sugar in the district in 1882, each of which earned a net profit of about Rs 500. Though the number of refineries came down to 250 at the beginning of the present century, the business was fairly flourishing and the sugar produced was considered to be the best manufactured in India by the indigenous process. The next important industry was cotton weaving and in 1901 about 20,000 persons, mainly of the Julaha and Kori castes, were engaged in it. The manufacture of saltpeter was the other major activity. Of the remaining old-time industries, indigo at one time occupied an important position but its manufacturing became almost extinct in the course of time. There was a distillery for the production of itr (otto of roses) and other scented oils at Sikandarpur. White metal vessels were manufactured at Turtipar, which at one time had a considerable reputation. Iron trays, angethis (braziers) and water pots were made at Ballia city. Palanquins were made at Sahatwar. Embroidered saddles and palanquin covers were also made by the Julahas of Bairia and shoes were manufactured at Toka Deori and Sikaria in the tahsil Rasra. There were two steam powered flourmills at Ballia at the beginning of

the present century. Maniar was famous for the manufacture of tikulis (small round pieces of ornamental glass fixed on the forehead by women). The main causes of the decay of these old-time industries were the lack of government assistance, lack of marketing facilities and the competition of mill-made goods at much cheaper rates.

III. Large Scale Industry of Ballia

Kisan Sahkari Chini Mil Ltd. is the only large-scale unit that was established in Ballia district in the year 1969-70. It is located in village Burhwa Madhopur of Rasra block. The actual production in the mill was started in the year 1975-76. The total investment of the unit was Rs. 4.30 crores and presently it has the crushing capacity of 59,547 quintals per annum. The mill provided employment to 545 persons during 2005-06. M/S Vrindavan Bottlers, another large-scale unit, was also established with an investment of Rs. 25 crores at Singhachavar. The other large-scale industry in Ballia district was U.P. State Spinning Mill, established at Rasra in the year 1981. The total investment in this unit was of Rs. 10.60 crores and it provided employment to 690 persons. It has been closed down about eight year back since now.

IV. Number of Small-Scale Industries in Ballia District

The number of small-scale industries registered with the District Industries Centre (DIC) of Ballia district was not sizeable, keeping in view the large and growing workforce in the district. The number of SSI units registered with DIC was 362 during the year 2000-01 which increased to 368 in 2001-02. However, the number of these units declined to 360 in the subsequent year of 2002-03 but increased to 366 units in 2003-04. In the year 2004-05 for which the latest data could be available, indicated that a total of number of 324 SSI units were registered with the DIC, Ballia (Table 1). The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) calculated for the period 2000-01 to 2004-05 revealed the negative growth of 2.19 percent in the number of SSI units in Ballia district. Among the total SSI units, repairing and servicing units were the largest in number followed by the units of food products, wood products, hosiery and garments and paper and paper products. In the beginning of the reference year, number of lather product units was 18, which declined to just 2 units by 2003-04. The decline in the units manufacturing miscellaneous products and chemical and chemical Products was also evident during the later years of reference period. On the other hand, the number of units manufacturing paper and paper products and rubber and plastic products was found to have increased during the later years i.e. 2003-04 and 2004-05. On the whole, small-scale industrial sector of Ballia district is largely the local resource, skill and demand based and growth in modern SSI sector has been negligible so far.

Table 1: Number of Small-Scale Units registered with DIC of Ballia District (2000-01 to 2004-05)

Type of Industry	Number of Units				
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Food Product	73	80	119	100	84
Hosiery & garment	26	28	35	30	21
Wood Product	65	59	37	57	71
Paper product & Printing	6	1	4	5	19
Leather Product	18	6	0	1	2
Chemical & Chemical product	6	11	8	8	7
Electrical machinery and apparatus	0	0	0	3	4
Rubber & Plastic product	0	1	1	5	8
Miscellaneous manufacturing	34	66	52	4	0
Repairing & servicing	134	116	104	153	108
Total	362	368	360	366	324

Source: District Industries Centre, Ballia

V. Investment in Small-Scale Industries

The total investment made in the small scale industries has not followed a sustainable growth pattern during 2000-01 to 2004-05 in Ballia district (Table 2). On the whole, total investment made in the SSI sector showed an annual decline of 2.93 percent during the period 2000-01 to 2004-05 in the district. During the years of 2001-02 and 2002-03, slump in investment was noticeable but in the year 2003-04, it again picked up. In the latest year of 2004-05, investment in small-scale industries declined further from the level of 2003-04. In the initial years of 2000-01 and 2001-02 maximum investment was made in the miscellaneous manufacturing units but during the subsequent years, largest investment was made in food product units. The investment in food product, wood product and paper product units was at the increasing rate but across the remaining SSI units, it was fluctuating. The SSI units based on modern technology like chemical and chemical product, electric machinery and apparatus and rubber and plastic product did not show the sustainable investment pattern and the stream of investment also appears to be flowing in favour of traditional local based SSI industries. Thus, the investment in SSI sector appears to have become sluggish over the years and decreasing capital investment in SSI sector shows apathy of both-financial institutions as well Government in Ballia district.

Table 2: Investment in Small-Scale Units registered with DIC of Ballia District (2000-01 to 2004-05)

Type of Industry	Investment (In Rs Lakh)				
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Food Product	66.63	45.96	121.38	168.00	176.90
Hosiery & garment	13.46	8.57	11.88	15.48	2.28
Wood Product	35.39	18.85	10.82	30.26	39.16
Paper product & Printing	4.6	1.15	4.05	4.11	37.14
Lather Product	4.51	2.9	0	0.6	0.25
Chemical & Chemical product	3.15	4.12	1.68	1.52	2.06
Electrical machinery and apparatus	0	0	0	2.2	1.7
Rubber & Plastic product	0	1.15	0.9	9.88	3.09
Miscellaneous manufacturing	183.56	79.39	22.72	1.79	0
Repairing & servicing	51.44	46.9	49.9	103.79	50.11
Total	362.74	208.28	223.33	337.63	312.69

Source: District Industries Centre, Ballia

VI. Employment in Small-Scale Industries of Ballia District

The total employment in SSI sector of Ballia district was 807 persons in 2000-01, which increased to 988 persons in 2001-02, 1251 persons in 2002-03 and 1277 persons during the year 2003-04. However during 2004-05, total employment in this sector declined to 1125 persons (Table 3).

Table 3: Employment in Small-Scale Units registered with DIC of Ballia District (2000-01 to 2004-05)

Type of Industry	Employment				
	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005
Food Product	193	210	428	356	326
Hosiery & garment	86	100	135	121	73
Wood Product	155	195	138	215	269
Paper product & Printing	16	3	14	14	68
Lather Product	30	20	0	4	7
Chemical & Chemical product	15	35	28	36	23
Electrical machinery and apparatus	0	0	0	12	9
Rubber & Plastic product	0	3	4	24	29
Miscellaneous manufacturing	72	190	217	14	0
Repairing & servicing	240	232	287	481	321
Total	807	988	1251	1277	1125

Source: District Industries Centre, Ballia

On the whole, employment in SSI units in Ballia district has shown positive growth of 7 percent per annum during 2000-01 to 2004-05. The food product, wood product and repairing and servicing units accounted for most of the employment in SSI units of the district. The decline in employment generation in SSI sector is retrograde and not keeping pace with the

overall economic growth. This also indicates strong absence of 'Inclusive Growth' objectives. For a population of roughly 30 lakh, employment in SSI sector (5448) is ridiculously low.

The overall situation points to the fact that in Ballia district total SSI units were 1780 during the period of 2000-01 to 2004-05, which provided employment to 5448 persons with total investment of Rs. 14.45 crores (Table 4). The per unit investment was of Rs. 0.81 lakh and among different type of units, per unit investment was highest (Rs. 1.84 lakh) in miscellaneous manufacturing units followed paper product and printing units (Rs. 1.46 lakh), food product units (Rs. 1.27 lakh) and rubber and plastic product units (Rs. 1.00 lakh). The per units employment generated was of 3 persons and hosiery and garment units and rubber and plastic product units provided employment to 4 persons per unit. The investment per workers at the average of all units came to Rs. 0.27 lakh. The maximum investment per worker was in miscellaneous manufacturing units (Rs. 0.58 lakh) followed by food product units (Rs. 0.38 lakh) and paper product and printing units (Rs. 0.44 lakh). The investment per worker (Rs. 27000) is fix enough to dub these units as cottage industries instead of SSI units. The per unit investment and employment generation is very low as compared to the state average; what to say of national average. On the whole, SSI sector presents a very dismal picture in Ballia district even as compared to cottage industries in matter of per unit investment, employment generation and investment per workers.

Table 4: Units, Investment and Employment in SSI Units in Ballia District (2000-01 to 2004-05)

Type of Industry	Units	Investment (Rs. Lakh)	Employ- ment	Per Unit Investment (Rs. Lakh)	Per Unit Employ- ment	Per Worker Investment (Rs. Lakh)
Food Product	456	578.87	1513	1.27	3	0.38
Hosiery & garment	140	51.67	515	0.37	4	0.10
Wood Product	289	134.48	972	0.47	3	0.14
Paper product & Printing	35	51.05	115	1.46	3	0.44
Leather Product	27	8.26	61	0.31	2	0.14
Chemical & Chemical product	40	12.53	137	0.31	3	0.09
Electrical machinery and apparatus	7	3.9	21	0.56	3	0.19
Rubber & Plastic product	15	15.02	60	1.00	4	0.25
Miscellaneous manufacturing	156	287.46	493	1.84	3	0.58
Repairing & servicing	615	302.14	1561	0.49	3	0.19
Total	1780	1444.67	5448	0.81	3	0.27

Source: District Industries Centre, Ballia.

VII. Non-Agricultural Enterprises in Ballia District

There were 32,584 non-agricultural enterprises in Ballia district, which provided employment to 79,580 persons as per Economic Census, 1998 (Table 5). Out of total non-agricultural enterprises, 81 percent operated as the own account enterprises in the district in comparison with 75 percent at the state level. The share of non-agricultural enterprises, which operated as establishment, was 19 percent in the district as against 25 percent in the state. These establishments provided employment to 48 percent of total workers of all non-agricultural enterprises of the district while the same was 56 percent at the average of state.

Table 5: Number of Non-Agricultural Enterprises and Employment in Ballia District and Uttar Pradesh: 1998 Census

Particulars	Ballia	Percentage	UP	Percentage
No. of own account enterprises	26392	81.00	2036119	75.27
No. of establishment	6192	19.00	669055	24.73
Total	32584	100.00	2705174	100.00
Persons Employed in own account enterprises	41683	52.38	2966264	44.19
Persons employed in establishment	37897	47.62	3746360	55.81
Total	79580	100.00	6712624	100.00
No. of Hired Workers engaged in establishment	33048	5.34	3090510	4.62

Source: Economic Census Uttar Pradesh, 1998.

The average number of hired workers employed per establishment was found to be marginally higher in Ballia district in comparison with the average of the state. Thus, it becomes evident that the role of non-agricultural enterprises was significant in Ballia district as around 33000 of such enterprises provided employment to 80,000 persons including 33,000 hired workers.

VIII. Industrial Estates in Ballia District

The U.P. State Industrial Development Corporation (UPSIDC) has developed one industrial estate in Ballia district at Madhopura, Rasra. In this industrial estate, 60 plots and 8 sheds have been developed (Table 6). All these plots/sheds have been disbursed and 14 units are reported to be working there. One floor mill, one nutrinigget unit, three units of ploythene bags, one tyre retreading unit, one PVC pipe unit, one rice mill, one oil mill and five units of tractor trolley manufacturing/repairing, are working there. One mini industrial state has also been developed at Banhari with 36 plots. So far 20 plots have been disbursed and 12 units are working. In this mini industrial estate, the units manufacturing the paper and paper products, steel furniture, cooler, PVC pipes, wooden furniture and spices are of the major types. The development of one more mini industrial estate is proposed at Jigni, chilkahar.

Table 6: Details of Plots/Sheds developed and disbursed by the UPSIDC in Ballia

Industrial Area/Estate	Developed Plots/Sheds	Plots/Shades Disbursed	Unit working	Unit under construction
Industrial Estate Madhopur, Rasra Ballia	60/08	40/08	14	0
Mini Industrial Banrahi, Ballia	36(Plots)	29	12	0
Total	96/08	69/08	26	0

Source: District Industries Centre, Ballia.

IX. Manufacturing Units Registered with KVIB

The Khadi and Village Industries Board provides margin money and interest subsidy to khadi and village Industries under the schemes of the Board. A total of 97 units were registered under the margin money scheme during the period of 2001-06. The total amount of Rs. 5.42 crores was sanctioned and 1362 persons got employment during this period (Table 7). The per unit sanctioned amount was Rs. 5.59 lakh and employment was of 14 persons. The sanctioned amount per worker was Rs. 0.40 lakh. The agro-based, brick clin, stationary, iron work, PVC pipe, and ready made garment units were the main activities which received the major share of margin money given by the KVIB. These units also generated most of the employment. As evident from the Annexures, there was no sustainable increase over the years in the number of units assisted by the KVIB under the margin money scheme in the district. In the years 2001-02 and 2004-05, only 3 and 6 units respectively were registered under this scheme. The large number of units of flour mill, rice mill, oil mill, pulse mill, wood work, stationary, thread and milk products were also closed down during 2001-06. Accordingly, the investment and employment did not increase in a sustained manner. Thus, the role of KVIB in promotion of rural industries in Ballia district seems to be not significant enough, keeping in view the need of generating mass scale employment in the district.

Table 7: Units, Amount Sanctioned and Employment in KVIB Units Registered Under Margin Money Scheme In Ballia District (2000-01 to 2004-06)

Type of Industry	Units	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	Employment	Per Unit Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	Per Unit Employment	Per Worker Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)
Brick Clin	20	184.5	698	9.23	35	0.26
Lime	1	9	30	9.00	30	0.30
PVC Pipe	2	12.7	43	6.35	22	0.30
Wood work	10	40.25	28	4.03	3	1.44
Iron Work	6	24.34	55	4.06	9	0.44
Stationary	3	44.7	66	14.90	22	0.68
Thread	1	2	N.A	2.00	0	0.00
Rice Mill	2	14.5	16	7.25	8	0.91
Oil Mill	9	31.88	36	3.54	4	0.89
Pulse Mill	2	12.15	30	6.08	15	0.41
Flour Mill	15	66.55	61	4.44	4	1.09
Ultramarine	1	3.16	8	3.16	8	0.40
Ice Cream	1	3.56	13	3.56	13	0.27
Box Manufacturing	1	3.2	12	3.20	12	0.27
Milk Product	3	11.15	5	3.72	2	2.23
Readymade Garment	5	12.15	35	2.43	7	0.35
Bakery Product	2	10.5	19	5.25	10	0.55
Coal Bricket	1	10	30	10.00	30	0.33
Bindi	2	6	12	3.00	6	0.50
Gur/Khandsari	1	2.11	8	2.11	8	0.26
Battery Manufacturing	1	2.55	9	2.55	9	0.28
Sweet	1	1	4	1.00	4	0.25
Loudspeaker	2	2.05	8	1.03	4	0.26
Tailoring	1	1	4	1.00	4	0.25
Photo framing	1	1	4	1.00	4	0.25
Washing Powder	1	10	18	10.00	18	0.56
Cement jail	1	1	4	1.00	4	0.25
Animal feed	1	20	N.A.	20.00	0	0.00
Total	97	542.21	1362	5.59	14	0.40

Under the interest subsidy scheme, the KVIB assisted only 56 units during the period of 2000-01 to 2005-06. A total amount of Rs. 1.42 crores was sanctioned and 323 persons got employment in these units (Table 8). The amount sanctioned per unit was Rs. 2.54 lakh and employment was of 6 persons. The sanctioned amount per worker was Rs. 0.44 lakh. The industries were mostly the agro based, local skill and local demand based. As the Annexures reveal that the units assisted under the interest subsidy scheme did not show an increasing trend

from the year 2000 to 2006. During the years 2002-03 and 2004-05, only 3 and 9 units were assisted respectively. It is also evident that around 10 percent of the total units assisted were closed down during this period.

Table 8: Units, Amount sanctioned and Employment in KVIB Units Registered Under Interest Subsidy Scheme In Ballia District (2000-01 to 2004-06)

Type of Industry	Units	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	Employment	Per Unit Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)	Per Unit Employment	Per Worker Amount Sanctioned (Rs. Lakh)
Brick Clin	2	10	30	5.00	15	0.33
Lime	1	5	10	5.00	10	0.50
Furniture	6	11.8	31	1.97	5	0.38
Stationary	2	6	12	3.00	6	0.50
Iron Work	3	16.5	28	5.50	9	0.59
Rice Mill	3	5	10	1.67	3	0.50
Oil Mill	2	6.8	14	3.40	7	0.49
Flour Mill	3	6.5	10	2.17	3	0.65
Box Manufacturing	1	5	15	5.00	15	0.33
Milk Product	1	0.52	1	0.52	1	0.52
Readymade Garment/Textile	3	7.05	18	2.35	6	0.39
Washing Powder	1	2	5	2.00	5	0.40
Cement jail	3	3.4	7	1.13	2	0.49
Electronics Repairing Works	3	11.15	22	3.72	7	0.51
Photo Studio	1	1.5	2	1.50	2	0.75
Machines Repairing	2	7.23	18	3.62	9	0.40
Service Industry	4	15.15	43	3.79	11	0.35
Leather Work	3	1.65	2	0.55	1	0.83
Jewellery	2	3.5	8	1.75	4	0.44
Dona Pattal	2	2.5	9	1.25	5	0.28
Mushroom Production	2	0.9	2	0.45	1	0.45
Bee Keeping	1	1	3	1.00	3	0.33
Poultry Feed	1	1	3	1.00	3	0.33
Pickles	1	2	6	2.00	6	0.33
Building Materials	2	8.5	11	4.25	6	0.77
Carpet Industry	1	0.5	3	0.50	3	0.17
Total	56	142.15	323	2.54	6	0.44

On the whole, KVIB assisted only 153 units during the period of five years, with financial allocation of Rs. 6.84 crores. The employment generation was of 1685 persons. The details of the units assisted by the KVIB under both the schemes in Ballia district have been presented in Annexures I to VIII.

On the basis of above analysis, it can be concluded that the district of Ballia, which has glorious past of industrial development, has plunged into industrial backwardness in recent past. Neither the large scale nor the small-scale industries could develop to provide enough

employment and income to the growing population of the district. The Khadi and Village Industries Board (KVIB) could also not promote rural industries to the desirable extent. It is, therefore, necessary that an action be drawn up to develop smaller rural industrial activities, based on local resources and skills to generate mass scale employment with relatively smaller investment.

Annexure I: Number of Units Registered Under Margin Money Scheme in Ballia District (2001-06)

Type of Industry	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	Total
Brick Clin	1	19	0	0	0	20
Lime	1	0	0	0	0	1
PVC Pipe	1	1	0	0	0	2
Wood work	0	5	1	2	2	10
Iron Work	0	4	0	1	1	6
Stationary	0	1	2	0	0	3
Thread	0	1	0	0	0	1
Rice Mill	0	2	0	0	0	2
Oil Mill	0	5	2	1	1	9
Pulse Mill	0	2	0	0	0	2
Flour Mill	0	9	2	0	4	15
Ultramarine	0	1	0	0	0	1
Ice Cream	0	1	0	0	0	1
Box Manufacturing	0	1	0	0	0	1
Milk Product	0	1	2	0	0	3
Readymade Garment	0	1	2	0	2	5
Bakery Product	0	1		0	1	2
Coal Bricket	0	1		0	0	1
Bindi	0	0	2	0	0	2
Gur/Khandsari	0	0	1	0	0	1
Battery Manufacturing	0	0	0	1	0	1
Sweet	0	0	0	1	0	1
Loudspeaker	0	0	0	0	2	2
Tailoring	0	0	0	0	1	1
Photo framing	0	0	0	0	1	1
Washing Powder	0	0	0	0	1	1
Cement jail	0	0	0	0	1	1
Animal feed	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	3	56	14	6	18	97

Source: District Village Industries Officer, Ballia

Annexure II: Sanctioned Amount of Unit Registered Under Margin Money Scheme in
Ballia District: 2001-06 (Rs. Lakhs)

Type of Industry	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	Total
Brick Kiln	9.50	175.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	184.50
Lime	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.00
PVC Pipe	8.00	4.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.70
Furniture	0.00	26.50	4.45	4.31	4.90	40.25
Iron Work	0.00	17.34	0.00	2.00	5.00	24.34
Stationary	0.00	2.00	42.70	0.00	0.00	44.70
Thread	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Rice Mill	0.00	14.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.50
Oil Mill	0.00	15.12	3.60	3.16	10.00	31.88
Pulse Mill	0.00	12.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.15
Flour Mill	0.00	41.50	3.00	0.00	22.05	66.55
Ultramarine	0.00	3.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.16
Ice Cream	0.00	3.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.56
Box Manufacturing	0.00	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.20
Milk Product	0.00	1.15	10.00	0.00	0.00	11.15
Readymade Garment	0.00	2.00	5.95	0.00	4.20	12.15
Bakery Product	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.50
Coal Bricket	0.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00
Bindi	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	6.00
Gur/Khandsari	0.00	0.00	2.11	0.00	0.00	2.11
Battery Manufacturing	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.55	0.00	2.55
Sweet	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Loudspeaker	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.05	2.05
Tailoring	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Photo framing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Washing Powder	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
Cement jail	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
Animal feed	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.00	20.00
Total	26.50	334.38	77.81	13.02	91.20	542.21

Source :District Village Industries Officer, Ballia.

Annexure III: Employment in Units Under Margin Money Scheme in Ballia District (2001-06)

Type of Industry	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	Total
Brick Clin	30	668	0	0	0	698
Lime	30	0	0	0	0	30
PVC Pipe	28	15	0	0	0	43
Furniture	0	45**	8	9	11	28
Iron Work	0	43	0	8	4	55
Stationary	0	N.A	66	0	0	66
Thread	0	N.A	0	0	0	N.A
Rice Mill	0	16*	0	0	0	16
Oil Mill	0	9^	14	6	16	36
Pulse Mill	0	30		0		30
Flour Mill	0	40***	12	0	49	61
Ultramarine	0	8	0	0	0	8
Ice Cream	0	13	0	0	0	13
Box Manufacturing	0	12		0	0	12
Milk Product	0	5	12*	0	0	5
Readymade Garment	0	4	20	0	11	35
Bakery Product	0	3		0	16	19
Coal Bricket	0	30		0	0	30
Bindi	0	0	12	0	0	12
Gur/Khandsari	0	0	8	0	0	8
Battery Manufacturing	0	0	0	9	0	9
Sweet	0	0	0	4	0	4
Loudspeaker	0	0	0	0	8	8
Tailoring	0	0	0	0	4	4
Photo framing	0	0	0	0	4	4
Washing Powder	0	0	0	0	18	18
Cement jail	0	0	0	0	4	4
Animal feed	0	0	0	0	N.A.	N.A.
Total	88	941	152	36	145	1362

Note: * Data available for 3 Units

*Data available for 1 Units

***Data available for 6 Units

Source: District Village Industries Officer, Ballia

Annexure IV: Status of Units Registered Under Margin Money Scheme in Ballia District (2001-06)

Type of Industry	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		Total	
	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed
Brick Clin	1	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0
Lime	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
PVC Pipe	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Furniture	0	0	3	2	1	0	2	0	2	0	8	2
Iron Work	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	6	0
Stationary	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Thread	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rice Mill	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Oil Mill	0	0	2	3	2	0	1	0	1	0	6	3
Pulse Mill	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Flour Mill	0	0	6	3	2	0	0	0	4	0	12	3
Ultramarine	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Ice Cream	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Box Manufacturing	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Milk Product	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Readymade Garment	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	5	0
Bakery Product	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Coal Bricket	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Bindi	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Gur/Khandsari	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Battery Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Sweet	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Loudspeaker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Tailoring	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Photo framing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Washing Powder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Cement jail	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Animal feed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*	0	*	0
Total	3	0	44	12	13	1	6	0	17	0	83	13

Note : * Under Construction

Source :District Village Industries Officer, Ballia.

Annexure V: Number of Units Registered Under Interest Subsidy Scheme in Ballia District(2001-06)

Type of Industry	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	Total
Brick Kiln	0	0	0	0	2	2
Lime	0	0	0	0	1	1
Furniture	0	0	2	2	2	6
Stationary	0	0	0	0	2	2
Iron Work	1	0	2	0	0	3
Rice Mill	1	1	0	0	1	3
Oil Mill	0	0	1	0	1	2
Flour Mill	1	0	0	1	1	3
Box Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	1	1
Milk Product	0	0	0	1	0	1
Readymade Garment/Textile	1	0	0	1	1	3
Washing Powder	0	1	0	0	0	1
Cement jail	1	1	0	1	0	3
Electronics Repairing Works	1	0	1	0	1	3
Photo Studio	1	0	0	0	0	1
Machines Repairing	1	0	0	0	1	2
Service Industry	0	0	1	1	2	4
Leather Work	1	0	1	0	1	3
Jewellery	0	0	1	0	1	2
Dona Pattal	0	0	1	0	1	2
Mushroom Production	0	0	1	0	1	2
Bee Keeping	0	0	0	1	0	1
Poultry Feed	0	0	0	1	0	1
Pickles	0	0	0	0	1	1
Building Materials	0	0	0	0	2	2
Carpet Industry	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	9	3	11	9	24	56

Source :District Village Industries Officer, Ballia.

Annexure VI: Amount Sanctioned to Unit Registered Under Interest Subsidy Scheme
in Ballia District: 2001-06 (Rs. Lakhs)

Type of Industry	2001- 2002	2002- 2003	2003- 2004	2004- 2005	2005- 2006	Total
Brick Clin	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.00	10.00
Lime	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
Furniture	0.00	0.00	5.15	1.58	5.07	11.80
Stationary	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	6.00
Rice Mill	4.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	9.00	16.50
Iron Work	2.00	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
Oil Mill	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	6.30	6.80
Pulse Mill	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Flour Mill	0.50	0.00	0.00	1.50	4.50	6.50
Box Manufacturing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00
Milk Product	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.52	0.00	0.52
Readymade Garment/Textile	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.50	5.75	7.05
Washing Powder	0.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
Cement jail	2.00	0.40	0.00	1.00	0.00	3.40
Electronics Repairing Works	2.00	0.00	2.40	0.00	6.75	11.15
Photo Studio	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.50
Machine Repairing	1.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.80	7.23
Service Industry	0.00	0.00	5.90	4.00	5.25	15.15
Leather Work	0.70	0.00	0.45	0.00	0.50	1.65
Jewellery	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	2.50	3.50
Dona Pattal	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	2.00	2.50
Mushroom Production	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.40	0.90
Bee Keeping	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Poultry Feed	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Pickles	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
Building Materials	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.50	8.50
Carpet Industry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.50
Total	14.93	5.90	19.40	11.10	90.82	142.15

Source :District Village Industries Officer, Ballia.

Annexure VII: Employment in Units Under Interest Subsidy Scheme in Ballia District (2001-06)

Type of Industry	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	Total
Brick Clin	0	0	0	0	30	30
Lime Stone	0	0	0	0	10	10
Wood Work	0	0	13	4	14	31
Stationary	0	0	0	0	12	12
Rice Mill	4	6	0	0	18	28
Iron Work	2	0	8	0		10
Oil Mill	0	0	2	0	12	14
Flour Mill	N.A.	0	0	2	8	10
Box Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	15	15
Milk Product	0	0	0	1	0	1
Readymade Garment/Textile	N.A.	0	0	2	16	18
Washing Powder	0	5	0	0	0	5
Cement jail	3	1	0	3	0	7
Electronics Repairing Works	4	0	6	0	12	22
Photo Studio	2	0	0	0	0	2
Workshop	2	0	0	0	16	18
Service Industry	0	0	18	12	13	43
Leather Work	N.A.	0	N.A.	0	2	2
Jewellery	0	0	2	0	6	8
Dona Pattal	0	0	3	0	6	9
Mushroom Production	0	0	1	0	1	2
Bee Forming	0	0	0	3	0	3
Poultry Feed	0	0	0	3	0	3
Pickles	0	0	0	0	6	6
Building Material	0	0	0	0	11	11
Carpet Industry	0	0	0	0	3	3
Total	17	12	53	30	211	323

Source :District Village Industries Officer, Ballia.

**Annexure VIII: Working and Closed Status of Units Registered Interest Subsidy Scheme
in Ballia District (2001-06)**

Type of Industry	2001-2002		2002-2003		2003-2004		2004-2005		2005-2006		Total	
	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed	Working	Closed
Brick Clin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Lime Stone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Wood Work	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	6	0
Stationary	0	0	0	0		0		0	2	0	2	0
Rice Mill	0	1	1	0		0	0	0	1	0	2	1
Iron Work	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Oil Mill	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Flour Mill	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1
Box Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	1	0	1	0
Milk Product	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Readymade Garment/Textile	0	1		0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	1
Washing Powder	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cement jail	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0
Electronics Repairing Works	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0
Photo Studio	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Workshop	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Service Industry	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	4	0
Leather Work	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2
Jewellery	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Dona Pattal	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Mushroom Production	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Bee Forming	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Poultry Feed	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Pickles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Building Material	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Carpet Industry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Total	5	4	4	0	10	1	9	0	24	0	52	5

Source :District Village Industries Officer, Ballia.

CHAPTER IV

ACTION PLAN FOR GENERATION OF SELF-EMPLOYMENT THROUGH RURAL INDUSTRIES IN BALLIA DISTRICT

I. Introduction

The analysis carried in proceeding chapters has revealed that agriculture is the mainstay of people in Ballia district for employment. However, with present level of subsistence, agriculture in the district is too crowded to provide scope for additional employment. The development of large-scale industries has been negligible and hence their role in providing employment could also be insignificant. The small-scale and rural industries did not develop to an adequate scale to provide enough employment to the growing work force of the district. The efforts to provide salaried employment to the educated unemployed did not succeed simply because no potential sector could develop in the district to absorb such type of work force. In this scenario, there is urgent need that an action plan is drawn up for the generation of mass scale self-employment, which should be based on local resources, skills and demand with relatively smaller investment. With this view, an attempt has been made in this chapter to prepare an action plan for generation of employment through rural industries, which has the potential to provide easy and low cost employment.

II. Action Plan for Employment Generation in Rural Industries of Ballia District

II.1 Potential Rural Industries

The infrastructure, skill and finance are some of the pre-requisites for the development of industries at any place. As far the Ballia district is concerned, availability of infrastructure, skill and financial resources are inadequate to support modern hi-tech industries. The large-scale industries are generally the capital intensive and hence mass-scale employment cannot be expected. Most of the industries that have come up in the district so far are the rural industries. These are run as household enterprises largely with family labour with small investment. The production caters to the local demand, having strong linkages with the local economy. Such type of industries has tremendous potential of development in Ballia district for large-scale employment generation.

II.2 Identification of Potential Rural Industries

The government agencies and bankers have long list of potential industries to be promoted. For example, promotion of SSI units by the DIC and rural industries by the KVIB is an attempt to present a menu of activities, which can be developed in a district, without taking into account the demand potentials of such activities. The District Credit Plans (DCPs), are also the banker's budgetary plans, largely divorced from the ground level potentials and absorptive capacity of the area. The Potential Linked Credit Plans (PLCPs) prepared by the NABARD for each district of the state claim to take into account the potentials of different activities in a district to allocate the credit. However, PLCPs largely consider the potentials to that of the existing status of activities in a district and allocate the credit sector-wise on the basis of projections. However, mere prevalence of any activity in a district and to make provision of credit for its development may not necessarily lead to its growth unless there is demand of credit from those engaged in the activity. Simultaneously, to facilitate the industrial development, factors inhibiting its growth are to be identified and remedial measures are taken care of. Therefore, we have taken the preferences of people for different rural industries as the criteria to identify the potential rural industries to be considered for development in Ballia district. The preferences of the people have been assessed on the basis of primary data collected from the youths of sample villages in seven blocks of Ballia district. It has been assumed that the blocks adjoining the sample blocks will have same type of potential activities, which have been identified, through the primary survey. Thus, our action plan for the development of potential rural industries in Ballia district is demand based in place of supply driven.

II.3 Potential Rural Industries in Ballia District

During the primary data collection, youths of the sample households in Ballia district were asked to express their preferences for different type of rural industries. The objective was to assess the ground level demand of those who prefer to seek employment by starting rural industries. The identified potential rural industries have been presented in the Table-1 in descending order of preference of the people in case of Naxal infected blocks of Ballia district.

Table 1: Block Wise Potential Rural Industries In Ballia District

Sohaon	Chilkahar	Dubhar	Nava Nagar
Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries
Sugar Cane Crusher	Sugar Cane Crusher	Milk Product	Readymade Garment Shops
Readymade Garment Shops	Readymade Garment Shops	Readymade Garment Shops	Rice mill
Milk Product	Milk Product	Tailoring Shops	Sugar Cane Crusher
Light/Tent House	Light/Tent House	Sugar Cane Crusher	Light/Tent House
Agriculture Instrument Repairing	Agriculture Instrument Repairing	Light/Tent House	Agriculture Instrument Repairing
Barber	Barber	Flour mill/aata chakki	Flour mill/aata chakki
Flour mill/aata chakki	Flour mill/aata chakki	Gold Smithy	Dal Mill
Rice mill	Rice mill	Furniture Making	Furniture Making
Dal Mill	Dal Mill	Rice mill	Milk Product
Spices Grinding	Spices Grinding	Agriculture Instrument Repairing	Tailoring Shops
Gold Smithy	Gold Smithy	Dal Mill	Gold Smithy
Furniture Making	Furniture Making	Spices Grinding	Barber
Tailoring Shops	Tailoring Shops	Bangles/Bindi Making	
Bangles/Bindi Making	Bangles/Bindi Making	Brick Kiln	
Brick Kiln	Brick Kiln		
Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities
General Shops	General Shops	Dairy	Dairy
Dairy	Dairy	General Shops	General Shops
Goat Rearing	Goat Rearing	Hardware Shops	Poultry Farming
Hardware Shops	Hardware Shops	Goat Rearing	Medical Stores
Poultry Farming	Poultry Farming	Vegetable Cultivation	Vegetable Cultivation
Vegetable Cultivation	Vegetable Cultivation	Poultry Farming	Piggery
Piggery	Piggery	Fishery	Fishery
Medical Stores	Medical Stores	Medical Stores	Goat Rearing
Transport	Transport		Hardware Shops

Table 1 (contd...)

Maniyar	Pandah	Murali Chhapra	Bairia
Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries
Readymade Garment Shops	Readymade Garment Shops	Milk Product	Milk Product
Light/Tent House	Light/Tent House	Readymade Garment Shops	Readymade Garment Shops
Furniture Making	Furniture Making	Flour mill/aata chakki	Flour mill/aata chakki
Rice mill	Rice mill	Furniture Making	Furniture Making
Tailoring Shops	Tailoring Shops	Sugar Cane Crusher	Sugar Cane Crusher
Agriculture Instrument Repairing	Agriculture Instrument Repairing	Tailoring Shops	Tailoring Shops
Flour mill/aata chakki	Flour mill/aata chakki	Gold Smithy	Gold Smithy
Barber	Barber	Rice mill	Rice mill
Milk Product	Milk Product	Spices Grinding	Spices Grinding
Dal Mill	Dal Mill	Light/Tent House	Light/Tent House
Bangles/Bindi Making	Bangles/Bindi Making	Barber	Barber
Spices Grinding	Spices Grinding	Brick Kiln	Brick Kiln
Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities
Dairy	Dairy	Dairy	Dairy
General Shops	General Shops	General Shops	General Shops
Poultry Farming	Poultry Farming	Hardware Shops	Hardware Shops
Medical Stores	Medical Stores	Vegetable Cultivation	Vegetable Cultivation
Vegetable Cultivation	Vegetable Cultivation	Poultry Farming	Poultry Farming
Piggery	Piggery	Transport	Transport
Fishery	Fishery	Goat Rearing	Goat Rearing
Goat Rearing	Goat Rearing	Piggery	Piggery
Hardware Shops	Hardware Shops	Medical Stores	Medical Stores

Table 1 (contd...)

Bansdih	Beruarbari	Rewati	Belhari
Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries	Khadi & Village Industries
Rice mill	Rice mill	Furniture Making	Furniture Making
Readymade Garment Shops	Readymade Garment Shops	Readymade Garment Shops	Readymade Garment Shops
Light/Tent House	Light/Tent House	Rice mill	Rice mill
Gold Smithy	Gold Smithy	Flour mill/aata chakki	Flour mill/aata chakki
Flour mill/aata chakki	Flour mill/aata chakki	Tailoring Shops	Tailoring Shops
Spices Grinding	Spices Grinding	Light/Tent House	Light/Tent House
Barber	Barber	Agriculture Instrument Repairing	Agriculture Instrument Repairing
Furniture Making	Furniture Making	Brick Kiln	Brick Kiln
Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities	Other Economic Activities
Dairy	Dairy	Dairy	Dairy
General Shops	General Shops	General Shops	General Shops
Poultry Farming	Poultry Farming	Poultry Farming	Poultry Farming
Vegetable Cultivation	Vegetable Cultivation	Goat Rearing	Goat Rearing
Goat Rearing	Goat Rearing	Hardware Shops	Hardware Shops
Fishery	Fishery	Vegetable Cultivation	Vegetable Cultivation
Transport	Transport		

In all, fourteen activities falling under Khadi and Village industries and eleven other types of rural industries have been identified. The industry-wise identified activities have been presented in Table 2.

Table 2: List of Identified Potential Industries in Ballia District

Industry Group	Sub Category
Khadi & Village Industries	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sugar Cane Crusher 2. Milk Product 3. Rice Mill 4. Flour Mill/Aata Chakki 5. Dal Mil 6. Spices Grinding 7. Tailoring Work 8. Readymade Garment 9. Light/Tent House 10. Gold Smithy 11. Barber 12. Agriculture Implement repairing 13. Furniture Making 14. Bangles/Bindi making 15. Brick Kiln
Other Economic Activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dairy 2. Poultry Farm 3. Goat Rearing 4. Piggery 5. Fishery 6. General Shops 7. Hardware Shops 8. Medical Stores 9. Transport 10. Vegetable Cultivation

II.4 Potential Manufacturing Activities Identified by the NABARD

The NABARD has also identified potential manufacturing activities in Ballia district. The list is given Table 3: The list includes most of the activities identified above on the basis of preferences of the people.

Table 3: Potential Manufacturing Activities Identified by the NABARD

S.No.	Block	Proposed Key Activities
1	Chilkahar	Decoration, Carpet Weaving, Furniture Making, Fruit Preservation
2	Nava Nagar	Scent, carpet Weaving, Furniture Making, Fruit Preservation
3	Pandah	Carpet Weaving, Furniture Making, Fruit Preservation
4	Maniyar	Bindi Making, Furniture Making, Fruit Preservation
5	Beruarbari	Furniture Making, Basket Making, Leather goods making
6	Bansdih	Fisheries, Potato Chips Making, Furniture Making
7	Rewati	Furniture Making, Potato chips making
8	Sohaon	Furniture Making, Potato chips making
9	Dubahar	Carpet Weaving, Furniture Making, Potato chips Making, Iron Smith
10	Belhari	Furniture Making, Potato chips making
11	Bairia	Furniture Making, Potato chips making
12	Murli Chhapra	Carpentry

II.5 Reasons for Choosing Potential Industries

The respondents have reported the reasons for choosing the potential industries as shown in Table-4. Around 99 percent respondents have given reason of good income and 60 percent to easy marketing. The raw material and easy finance have been the reason for around 36 percent and 16 percent of total respondents respectively. The knowledge of skill required in the industry has been a factor of choosing the particular industry for about 12 percent of the respondents.

Table 4: Reasons for Choosing Potential Rural Industries in Ballia District

Industry	Easy Finance	Easy Market	Good Income	Raw Material	Trained	No Response	Total	Total
Khadi & Village Industries								
Sugar Cane Crusher	10.71	39.29	50.00	42.86	7.14	10.71	100	28
Milk Product	37.74	20.75	86.79	49.06	0.00	11.32	100	53
Rice mill	20.00	95.00	95.00	90.00	0.00	5.00	100	20
Flour mill/aata chakki	65.00	90.00	50.00	95.00	20.00	0.00	100	20
Dal Mill	0.00	57.14	114.29	42.86	14.29	0.00	100	7
Spices Grinding	0.00	42.86	14.29	57.14	42.86	0.00	100	7
Tailoring Work	35.29	94.12	94.12	29.41	41.18	0.00	100	17
Readymade garment	9.84	86.89	70.49	13.11	14.75	4.92	100	61
Light/Tent House	25.00	91.67	95.83	20.83	8.33	4.17	100	24
Gold Smithy	27.27	27.27	63.64	90.91	45.45	0.00	100	11
Barber Shops	0.00	0.00	10.00	90.00	50.00	20.00	100	10
Agriculture instrument Repairing	37.50	87.50	93.75	62.50	43.75	12.50	100	16
Furniture Making	36.00	96.00	96.00	36.00	32.00	0.00	100	25
Bangles/Bindi making	25.00	100.00	25.00	75.00	25.00	0.00	100	4
Brick Kiln	84.62	92.31	92.31	84.62	15.38	0.00	100	13
Total	25.41	66.67	75.25	46.53	17.82	5.94	100	303
Others Industries								
Dairy	4.56	18.67	53.11	11.62	8.30	5.39	100	241
Poultry Farming	28.57	55.10	93.88	22.45	14.29	2.04	100	49
Goat Rearing	19.51	26.83	97.56	2.44	21.95	0.00	100	41
Pig Rearing	0.00	75.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	100	4
Fishery	0.00	50.00	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	100	4
General Shops	8.54	34.17	52.76	10.05	8.04	3.02	100	199
Hardware Work	33.33	95.24	85.71	9.52	14.29	0.00	100	21
Medical Stores	0.00	50.00	33.33	0.00	16.67	16.67	100	6
Transport	50.00	100.00	100.00	75.00	0.00	25.00	100	4
Vegetable Cultivation	8.70	21.74	47.83	39.13	4.35	0.00	100	23
Total	10.30	31.76	60.14	12.50	9.80	4.05	100	592
Grand Total	15.42	43.58	65.25	24.02	12.51	4.69	100	895

Source: Primary Data Based.

In case of Khadi and Village Industries, good income, easy market and availability of raw materials are relatively more important factors in choosing the KVIB industries in comparison with the preference for Other Economic Activities. With in the KVIB industries, agro-based activities are more preferred on account of raw material availability, good income and easy market. The preference for other activities has also been expressed on account of their strong local level linkages both in the form of forward and backward.

II.6 Potential of Agro-based Industries in Ballia District

The large number of respondents has expressed their preference for different type of agro-based industries. They have attributed the easy availability of raw material as the main reason for their choice of agro-based industries. In fact the district has sufficient production of foodgrain, which is evident from the following Table 5. The NABARD has also estimated that Ballia district has good potential of developing the agro-based industries because of good availability of raw material locally.

Table 5: Production of Important Crops in Ballia District (2003-04)

Crops	Production (Quintals)
Rice	1678450
Wheat	2764990
Barley	81740
Jowar	18730
Bajra	21270
Masur	186770
Gram	42430
Peas	22010
Arhar	72480
Lahi/Mustered	7340
Sugar Cane	3417220
Potato	1460440

Source: Sankhyakiya Patrika, Ballia District, 2004.

II.7 Animal Husbandry in Ballia District

The animal husbandry is the most important economic activity next to agriculture in Ballia district. The number of livestock as per Livestock Census, 2003 is quite substantial as evident from the following Table 6.

Table 6: Livestock in Ballia District

Livestock	Number
Crossbreed Cows (Breedable)	20,695
Indigenous Cows (Breedable)	99,641
Total Breedable Cows	120,336
Sheep (Local breed)	17323
Sheep (Cross breed)	18272
Sheep (Total)	35595
Goat (Local breed)	150711
Goat (Cross breed)	2956
Goat (Total)	153667
Pig (Local breed)	27187
Pig (Cross breed)	1102
Pig (Total)	28289
Poultry Birds	218029

However, dairy development schemes implemented in the past have not been able to deliver desired result. There are 390 registered milk societies in the district. However, only 125 societies are functional. Milk collection by the societies is only 8000 liters while the chilling plant at Zirabasti has the capacity of 30000 liters, which is closed. Hence there is need to identify the problems which confront the sector which has capacity to be the major source of employment to the rural population in Ballia district.

II 8. Development of Khadi in Ballia District

The data provided by Khadi & Village Industry Board, Lucknow showed that five organisations/societies were undertaking the production of Khadi. The value of total Production was of Rs. 203.60 Lakhs and the sale value was of Rs. 355.48 Lakhs. The Khadi Sector provided employment to 1261 persons in the district. It was observed in the field that the development of Khadi has tremendous potential in the district. The KVIB should popularise Khadi spinning on a large scale as the sector has good potential to provide sufficient part time income to woman & rural people. Besides khadi spinning, other processes like weaving, garments, woolen rug manufacturing too have tremendous potential of employment generation. The need of the hour is the improvement in design and colour. All these khadi related works are to be promoted on large scale in the district. The following Tables 7 showed the progress of Khadi units in Ballia District.

Table 7: Production, Sale and Employment in Khadi in Ballia District

S. No.	Organisation/Socities	Production (Rs. Lakhs)	Sale (Rs. Lakhs)	Employ- ment
1	Khadi Gramodyog Pratisthan, Madhopur, Ballia	6.9	5.5	65
2	Vimala Gram Vikas Sansthan, Chhitauni, Rasra, Ballia	2.75	4.4	30
3	Gramin Udyog Santhan Sanvara, Ballia	2.75	3.85	42
4	Kshetriya Shree Gandhi Ashram, Ballia	137	265	1124
5	Shree Sitaram Sarvodaya Samrajya Sansthan, Kotwari, Ballia	54.2	77	447
	Total	66.6	355.75	1708

II.9 Plan of Rural Industries in Different Blocks

After the identification of potential rural industries, it is to be planned that how many units of different potential industries are to be promoted in Naxal infected blocks of Ballia district. In order to plan for different rural industries for the year 2006-07, we have taken the Potential Linked Credit Plan (PLCP) of Ballia district as the base. In the PLCP, financial projections have been made to provide broad guidelines to the banks to extend a fix quantum of credit to different sectors of the economy in a district during the year. The PLCP also makes projections of credit availability industry-wise in each block of the district. We have taken the

amount of credit decided for different activities in PLCP for the year 2006-07 in different blocks of Ballia district and unit cost of each potential industry identified by us. The quantum of credit planned in PLCP has been divided by the unit cost to arrive at the number of different rural industries that can be set up in twelve blocks of Ballia district. The methodology provides the maximum number of potential industries, which can be established in each block during 2006-07. On this basis, total number of 4831 units can be promoted in twelve Naxal infected blocks of Ballia district. The number of KVIB units comes to 352 and other 4479 units of Other Economic Activities. This means that KVIB would be supporting around 30 units per block during 2006-07 which appear to be reasonable, keeping in view the past performance of the KVIB. As far Other Economic Activities are concerned, animal husbandry constitutes the major chunk which can be supported easily by the Department of Animal Husbandry. In Table 8, proposed number of units to be supported, finance required and estimated employment to be generated has been shown.

Table 8: Proposed Number of Units, Likely Investment and Employment Generation

Industry	Proposed No. Units to be setup	Likely Investment (Rs. Lakh)	Likely Employment generation
Khadi & Village Industries			
Sugar Cane Crusher	16	40	96
Milk Product	13	52	143
Rice mill	16	78.72	192
Flour mill/aata chakki	16	20	96
Dal Mill	9	36	117
Spices Grinding	15	37.5	180
Tailoring Work	50	15	400
Readymade garment	36	90	180
Light/Tent House	35	43.05	350
Gold Smithy	26	65	312
Barber	31	9.3	155
Agriculture instrument Repairing	8	6	72
Furniture Making	47	25.85	188
Bangles/Bindi Making	34	96	720
Brick Kiln	10	71.2	370
Total	362	685.62	3571
Other Economic Activities			
Dairy (2 Animals)	3579	1431.6	28632
Poultry Farming(500 Birds)	189	96.39	1890
Goat Rearing(21)	205	139.4	1230
Piggry	24	6	192
Fishery	6	36	36
General Shops	195	97.5	780
Hardware Work	24	60	240
Medical Stores	24	24	96
Transport	175	262.5	350
Vegetable Cultivation	48	14.4	248
Total	4469	2167.79	33694
Grand Total	4831	2853.41	37265

II.10 Employment Generation through Proposed Rural Industries

The assessment has been made that how much total employment could be generated through the proposed units. To estimate it, we have taken the per unit employment generated in different rural industries assisted by the KVIB in Ballia district and multiplied it with the number of units of different sectors proposed in different blocks of the district. On this basis, it has emerged that our plan to set up different rural industries would provide employment to around 37,265 persons in twelve blocks of Ballia district during 2006-07.

II.11 Financial Requirement of Proposed Rural Industries

The total financial requirement is estimated to be of Rs. 28.53 crores for promoting the proposed rural industries in Ballia district. As mentioned earlier, the assessment is based on the PLCP projections. However, the financial requirement projected here may fall short off by around 25 percent as the achievement in credit utilization against the target in Ballia district has been by 76.78 percent during 2005-06 as evident from the following Table 9. But it is assumed here that intensive efforts would be made by the KVIB and other departments to achieve the set goal of developing rural industries for mass employment generation in Ballia district. Therefore, proposed investment in developing rural industries has not been reduced in the action plan.

Table 9: Target As Achievement of Credit in Ballia District during 2005-06

	Target	Achievement	Achievement as % of target
Total Agricultural Credit	34782.07	22866.61	65.74
Non-Farm Sector Credit	4956.70	6300.70	127.11
Other Priority Sector Credit	16032.99	15958.44	99.54
Total	58771.78	45125.48	76.78

Source: NABARD, Ballia

II.12 Availability of Raw Materials in Potential Rural Industries

The availability of raw material is the important factor in the development of rural industries. As far the potential rural industries identified by the people in Ballia district is concerned, local and easy availability of raw materials has been the important reason of choosing these industries. The respondents who have reported the availability of raw materials local and easy are very large in numbers as evident in Table 10. Thus, it seems certain that the potential rural industries in Ballia district will not face any problem of raw materials.

Table 10: Classification of Respondents according to their Views on the Availability of Raw Material

Industry	Local	Easy	Hard	No Response	Total	N
Khadi & Village Industry						
Sugar Cane Crusher	46.43	46.43	7.14	0	100	28
Bakery	81.13	77.36	18.87	11.32	100	53
Rice mill	65.00	95.00	10.00	0.00	100	20
Flour mill/Aata Chakki	50.00	70.00	5.00	10.00	100	20
Pulse Mill	57.14	85.71	0.00	0.00	100	7
Spices	85.71	85.71	28.57	0.00	100	7
Tailoring	58.82	76.47	5.88	5.88	100	17
Readymade garment	39.34	80.33	6.56	4.92	100	61
Tent House	75.00	41.67	0.00	20.83	100	24
Gold Smithy	54.55	36.36	0.00	27.27	100	11
Barber Shops	60.00	90.00	0.00	0.00	100	10
Agriculture Instrument Repairing	50.00	106.25	18.75	18.75	100	16
Furniture Making	48.00	48.00	12.00	8.00	100	25
Bangle/Bindi Making	50.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	100	4
Brick Kiln	100.00	115.38	7.69	0.00	100	13
Total	59.49	72.47	9.18	7.91	100	316
Others Industries						
Dairy Development	53.53	41.08	4.15	7.88	100	241
Poultry Form	36.73	97.96	8.16	2.04	100	49
Goat	68.29	36.59	2.44	0.00	100	41
Pig Rearing	100.00	75.00	0.00	25.00	100	4
Fishery	75.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	100	4
General Shops	41.21	58.79	12.06	3.02	100	199
Hardware Work	19.05	66.67	4.76	14.29	100	21
Medical Stores	100.00	83.33	0.00	33.33	100	6
Transport	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100	4
Vegetable Cultivation	26.09	43.48	13.04	8.70	100	23
Total	47.64	53.04	7.26	5.74	100	592
Grand Total	52.64	67.07	7.93	6.50	100	908

Source: Primary Data Based.

II.13 Respondents Views on the Marketing of Products of Potential Rural Industries

Without the scope of marketing, survival of any industry becomes difficult. In case of potential rural industries, majority of respondents have reported good scope of marketing in near by areas. Even the local areas provide sufficient scope of marketing as felt by the large number of respondents. On this basis, it becomes evident that the potential industries will mostly cater to the local demands as reflects from the Table 11.

Table 11: Classification of Respondents according to their Views on the Marketing

Khadi & Village Industries	Local	Near Area	In City	No Response		Total
Sugar Cane Crusher	28.57	67.86	0	3.57	100.00	28
Bakery	47.17	24.53	1.89	3.77	100.00	53
Rice mill	85.00	70.00	15.00	5.00	100.00	20
Flour mill/aata chakki	75.00	65.00	15.00	5.00	100.00	20
Dal Mill	85.71	71.43	28.57	0.00	100.00	7
Spices	28.57	71.43	28.57	0.00	100.00	7
Tailoring Work	35.29	47.06	5.88	11.76	100.00	17
Light/Tent House	20.83	45.83	8.33	8.33	100.00	24
Gold Smithy	18.18	9.09	9.09	18.18	100.00	11
Barber	10.00	60.00	20.00	0.00	100.00	10
Agriculture Instrument Repairing	31.25	25.00	12.50	25.00	100.00	16
Furniture work	12.00	32.00	8.00	28.00	100.00	25
Bangles/Bindi Making	0.00	50.00	0.00	25.00	100.00	4
Brick Kiln	7.69	38.46	0.00	7.69	100.00	13
Total	37.65	44.71	8.24	9.41	100.00	255
Others Industries						
Dairy Development	25.73	52.28	9.96	3.73	100.00	241
Poultry Farming	42.86	59.18	18.37	4.08	100.00	49
Goat	19.51	78.05	2.44	0.00	100.00	41
Pig Rearing	25.00	25.00	0.00	50.00	100.00	4
Fishery	50.00	25.00	25.00	0.00	100.00	4
General Shops	37.69	49.25	5.03	1.01	100.00	199
Readymade garment	9.84	72.13	9.84	6.56	100.00	61
Hardware Work	19.05	38.10	14.29	4.76	100.00	21
Medical Stores	16.67	50.00	0.00	33.33	100.00	6
Transport	0.00	50.00	25.00	25.00	100.00	4
Vegetable Cultivation	17.39	56.52	8.70	13.04	100.00	23
Total	28.18	54.67	8.73	3.98	100.00	653
Total Grand Total	30.84	51.87	8.59	5.51	100.00	908

Source: Primary Data Based.

II.14 Activities Requiring Priority in Naxal Blocks

The type of rural industrial activities requiring priority in promotion of different rural industries in Naxal blocks of Ballia district have been identified on the basis of choice of respondents for different activities. A particular activity has been chosen to be developed on priority to which the largest number of respondents has given the preference in a block. In certain cases, choice of respondents remains the same for one particular activity in more than one block. Such types of activities have been recommended for development on preferential basis in more than one block. The block-wise list of activities to be considered for development on priority has been shown in Table 12.

Table 12: Block-wise Activities to be developed on preferential basis in Naxal Infected Blocks of Ballia District

Blocks	Industries
Sohaon, Chilkahar	Sugarcane Crusher
Dubahar	Bakery
Nava Nagar, Bansdih	Rice Mill
Murlichhapra, Bairia	Flour Mill/ aatta chakki
Nava Nagar, Maniar, Sohaon	Dal Mill
Murlichhapra, Sohaon	Spices Grinding
Maniar, Pandah	Vegetable Cultivation
Maniar, Pandah	Dairy
Rewati, Belhari	Poultry Farming
Rewati, Belhari	Goat Rearing
Nava Nagar	Pig Rearing
Nava Nagar	Fishery
Maniar	General Shops
Sohaon, Chilkahar	Ready Made Garments
Maniar, Sohaon, Pandah	Light/Tent Shops
Sohaon, Chilkahar	Hardware Shops
Dubahar, Murlichhapra	Gold Smithy
Sohaon, Chilkahar	Agriculture Instrument Repairing
Sohaon, Chilkahar	Brick kiln
Murlichhapra, Bairia	Furniture Making
Murlichhapra	Transport

II.15 Key Activities Identified under SGSY by NABARD

The NABARD has identified the following activities for development on priority basis in Ballia district. The activities are, more or less similar, to the activities identified by us for preferential development. Block-wise activities, thus, identified by the NABARD under SGSY are as shown in Table 13.

Table 13: Block-wise Activities Identified by the NABARD for Development under SGSY in Naxal Infected District of Ballia District

Block	Proposed cluster of Activities
Rewati	Dairy, Fisheries, Furniture Making, Potato chip Making, Piggery
Murlichhapra	Sheep Rearing, Poultry, Fisheries, Carpentry, Dairy
Chilkahar	Dairy, Decoration, Horticulture, Carpet Weaving, Furniture Making, Fruit Processing
Bairia	Dairy, Fisheries, Furniture Making, Potato chip Making, Carpentry
Sohaon	Dairy, Fisheries, Furniture Making, Potato chip Making, Piggery
Belhari	Dairy, Fisheries, Furniture Making, Potato chip Making, Piggery
Beruarbari	Dairy, Fisheries, Furniture Making, Potato chip Making, Piggery
Maniyar	Dairy, Bindi Making, Furniture Making, Basket Making
Pandah	Dairy, Sheep Rearing, Carpet Weaving, Furniture Making, Poultry
Dubahar	Dairy, Carpet Weaving, Furniture Making, Iron Smithy, Potato chip Making
Nava Nagar	Dairy, Furniture Making, Fruit Preservation
Bansdih	Dairy, Fisheries, Furniture Making, Potato chip Making, Piggery

II.16 Requirement of Skill Training

All type of rural industries, which people want to start, requires technical skill. As far skill training infrastructure in Ballia district is concerned, it is inadequate to impart training in different trades to substantial number of persons who desire to set up rural industries. There are four Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) in the district. One is at Ballia city and others at Nawanagar, Rasara and Ibrahimabad. The total intake capacity in different skill streams is only of 800 candidates as evident from the following Table 14.

Table 14: Intake Capacity of Industrial Training Institutes of Ballia District.

Trade	ITI Ballia	ITI Rasra	ITI Nawanagar	ITI Ibrahimabad
Electrician	80	-	-	-
Fitter	128	-	-	-
Turner	48	-	-	-
Motor Mechanic	32	-	-	-
Refrigeration & AC	32	-	-	-
Electronics	32	-	-	-
Radio & TV Mechanic	32	32	-	-
Wireman	32	-	16	16
Draftsman Civil	32	-	-	-
Draftsman mechanic	32	-	-	-
Surveyor	32	-	-	-
Welder	24	-	12	12
Steno Hindi	16	-	-	-
Cutting & Tailoring	16	-	-	-
Embroidery	16	-	-	-
Mechanic Electronics	-	32	16	16
Steno Type (Hindi & Shorthand)	-	32	16	16
Total	584	96	60	60

Source: Industrial Training Institutes of Ballia District.

It was also told by the Principals of these ITI's that neither there is plan to increase the intakes in near future nor to add other trades. It, therefore, becomes necessary that the intakes in different trades should be increased to more than double during 2006-07 and should be further increased in the coming years. The following trades should be added in skill development Programme:

- ❖ Agricultural Implements Manufacturing/repairing
- ❖ Carpentry
- ❖ Bakery
- ❖ Milk Processing
- ❖ Food Processing
- ❖ Beautician
- ❖ Computer Hardware/Software
- ❖ Mobile Repairing
- ❖ Printing
- ❖ Photography & Videography
- ❖ Honey
- ❖ Khadi
- ❖ Herbal Plant Cultivation and Processing

However the ITI courses are generally of two years duration. Such a long duration courses may not attract rural unemployed to get admission because of economic reasons. More over the intakes in such courses cannot be increased, keeping in view the large number of aspirants. Therefore, the need is that the short duration industrial training Programmes should be started in Ballia district in collaboration with NGO's and private organizations. The KVIB has been implementing such type of courses and these should be replicated on large scale. The total trades come to 30 in which training is needed to be imparted. It is proposed that short duration training courses, consisting of 100 trainees in each trade with one batch should be take up. The training should be given in 30 trades identified above. Thus, a total of 3000 persons should be trained in 30 trades during the year 2006-07. The training areas and number of batches to be trained can further be decided, keeping in view the local conditions. Since the skill development is very crucial, if large-scale employment is to be provided in rural industrial sector, therefore, skill development is to be taken up on a large scale with public-private-NGO partnership. The local NGO's should be involved in training Programme. The course content should also be made need based and of short duration to equip the trainees with required skill.

II.17 Possibility of Developing Clusters

The rural industrial activities are dispersed far and wide. Units in large numbers are not concentrated in a particular area. Therefore, it is difficult to develop clusters for all activities. However, some clusters can be developed. The approach of planning the development of potential rural activities in clusters should not be based on the usual sense of the term. Here the suggested cluster approach envisages the identification of focal points where the activities have some what concentration. On the basis, following clusters can be planned for promotion in Ballia district (Table 15). The identification of the clusters have been made on the basis of prevalence of these activities in respective blocks.

Table 15: Block-wise Clusters Proposed for Development in Ballia District

Blocks	Industries
Sohaon	Sugarcane Crusher, rice, flour, dal mill & dairy
Chilkahar	Sugarcane Crusher, dal, rice mill & dairy
Dubhar	Milk product, ready made garments & dairy
Nava Nagar	Ready made garments, agriculture instruments repairing
Maniyar	Bange/bindi making, furniture & dairy
Pandah	Ready made garments, furniture & dairy
Murli Chhapra	Milk products & dairy
Bairia	Milk products, dairy furniture
Bansdih	Rice mill, furniture & dairy
Beruarbari	Furniture, ready made garments & dairy
Belhari	Furniture, ready made garments & dairy

II.18 Developing Common Facility Centres

The Plan of Action to generate mass employment in rural industries makes us to think about the profile of those rural people who have to be assisted. These are the poor people, having little or no resources of their own except the skill inherited from generation to generation. They may not be aware of the technological changes in production and marketing. They may also require modern type of skill and technology. The raw material requirement and its sources may be altogether different and product design needs to be changed in view of demand changes. All these present day requisites to sustain the rural activities will not be possible for a poor individual to manage on his own when he earns meager amount from the activity. In this situation it is important that some Common Facilities Centres (CFC's) should be developed to

help the rural artisans. The Common Facility Centres should act as nodal points to help artisan in procurement of raw materials training, product design and marketing. These facilities could provide a bundle of all assistance and should be demand driven which may help the artisans in value addition. The better course of action would to develop these CFC's by involving the SHG's. The SHG's should be provided one time grant to start up CFC's. The enlightened artisans may also be encouraged and guided to set up the CFC's by providing all needed support. The need is that the KVIB should identify the CFC's to be developed at different locations in Ballia district by involving the SHG's and individual artisans. The CFC could better be located at the points where activities are concentrated. The block-wise following CFC's are proposed:

Table 16: Block-wise Proposed Common Facility Centres in Ballia District

Blocks	Industries
Sohaon	Rice and flour processing
Chilkahar	Sugar
Dubhar	Milk products
Nava Nagar	Ready made garmets
Maniyar	Bangle/bindi
Pandah	Furniture & dairy
Murli Chhapra	Milk products
Bairia	Milk products
Bansdih	Rice mill, milk products
Beruarbari	Furniture & ready made garments
Belhari	Furniture, ready made garments & milk product

II.19 Forward and Backward Linkages

The CFC's and other intermediaries like NGO's and private parties would provide forward and backward linkages in the development of rural industries. The raw materials, skill training, product design etc. would be in the form of backward linkages while marketing etc. will be the forward linkage.

II.20 Availability and Gaps in Infrastructure

The following broad infrastructural gaps have been identified and actions have been recommended to boost the different sectors of the economy of Ballia district:

Availability and Gaps in Infrastructure and Suggested Action

Availability	Gaps in Infrastructure	Suggested Action
<u>Agriculture</u> Sufficient Infrastructure and support services are available in the district	1. Only 4 Krishi Mandi Samities, 17 Cold storages and 145 rural godowns with capacity of 95696 MT are there while the production of potato alone is 395259 MT.	1. Convergence with Mandi Parishad for developing rural markets. 2. Utilisation of RIDF/PMGSY for construction of cold storages and rural godowns.
<u>Animal Husbandry</u> 48 veterinary Hospitals, 40 Pashu Sewa Kendras, 40 AI Centers and 35 Paravets are functioning in the district	1. Milk Collection routes are 3 only 2. Chilling Plant at Zira Basti Hanumangarh block is not functioning 3. Quality animal feed is not available in the district. 4. Lack of training in animal husbandry	1. Private Milk Collection agencies should be encouraged 2. BAIF's assistance may be sought for artificial insemination
<u>Fishery</u> 1. Vast System of river, lakes and ponds in Ballia district 2. Sufficient seed is available from FFDA, Ballia	No regulated marketing system in the district	1. Regulated Marketing Centers should be established at Nava Nagar, Pandah and Rewati 2. Training may be given by FFDA 3. Insulated Vans may be financed to the cooperative society
<u>Rural Roads</u> The road density is 0.64 km per 1000 population while rural roads in the district is 0.47 km.	The Rural road is quite inadequate in the district	RIDF funds may be used for the rural roads.
<u>Rural Industries</u> Network of Village and cottage industries	Inadequate processing and training facilities	1. Cluster for bindi making at Maniar and perfumes at Sikandarpur. 2. Training Centre for handicraft may be setup.

II. 21 Implementation Strategy of Action Plan

Thus, on the basis of above action plan, around 5000 units of rural industries can be promoted in Ballia district. The total employment generation would be of around 37,000 persons. The financial requirement would be of Rs. 28.53 crores. These estimates are for the year 2006-07. An increase of 10-15 percent per annum may be made for the coming years as suggested in the Industrial Policy of Government of Uttar Pradesh, 2003. Since the existing level of infrastructure in Ballia district is more or less at par with the state average, except the rural roads, rural markets and cold storages, rural industries can easily be promoted and substantial employment can be generated, if KVIB and DIC put up serious efforts. The following points should be taken into consideration in the strategy of implementation of Action Plan:

- A holistic approach of development will have to be taken up. The development of agriculture, animal husbandry and non-agricultural activities will have to be taken up simultaneously.

- The banks should come forward to extend hassle free credit to rural industries in the district.
- The intakes in ITI's should be increased and the type of trades should be increased, keeping in view the local conditions.
- Since the courses in the ITI's are long duration, it may not be possible for the artisans to take admission in these courses.
- Therefore, for the rural artisans, short duration courses should be framed to suit the need of artisans.
- In order to provide support to rural artisans, Common Facility Centres (CFC's) should be developed by involving NGOs, individual artisans and private sector. The one time grant to set up such CFC,s should be provided by the KVIB.
- The creation of marketing network would provide further boost to the rural industries in Ballia district. The development of marketing marts and tie-up with the private sector to market the products of rural industries should be explored. The marketing tie up with NGO's and private firms/intermediaries needs to be explored in terms of marketing of manufactured items should be established.
- There is also need of proper integration and coordination among all the concerned departments.
- The convergence needs to be established with the Department of Rural Development and other World Bank Sponsored Programmes like UPDASP and PACT to develop those sectors, which do not fall under the purview of KVIB.
- The KVIB should also look into the possibility of popularizing the Khadi spinning on Ambar Charkha, which has great potential to provide good part time income to rural people. Such type of spinning has been popular in certain areas of the Ballia district.
- The formation of SHG's and then to take up the KVIB activities should be explored in cooperation with NGO's.
- The KVIB needs to take up the activities identified here with proper planning of motivation, training, developing linkages with the banks, private sector and developing CFC's. With the seriousness of the KVIB officials, the proposed action plan to develop the rural industries for mass employment generation can successfully be implemented in Ballia district.

II.21 Implementing Agencies

The following agencies should take up the development of identified activities in Ballia district:

Activities	Implementing Agency
Khadi & Village Industries	
Sugar Cane Crusher	Sugar Cane Corporation, Lead Bank
Milk Product	Department of Animal Husbandry, Lead Bank
Rice mill	KVIB, Banks
Flour mill/aata chakki	KVIB, Banks
Dal Mill	KVIB, Banks
Spices Grinding	KVIB, Banks
Tailoring Shops	KVIB, DIC, Banks
Readymade Garment Shops	KVIB, DIC, Banks
Light/Tent House	KVIB, DIC, Banks
Gold Smithy	KVIB, Banks
Barber	KVIB, DIC, Banks
Agriculture Instrument Repairing	KVIB, DIC, Banks
Furniture Making	KVIB, DIC, Banks
Bangles/Bindi Making	KVIB, DIC, Banks
Brick Kiln	KVIB, DIC, Banks
Total	
Other Economic Activities	
Dairy	Department of Animal Husbandry
Poultry Farming	Department of Animal Husbandry
Goat Rearing	Department of Animal Husbandry
Piggery	Department of Animal Husbandry
Fishery	Department of Fisheries
General Shops	Banks
Hardware Shops	Banks
Medical Stores	Banks
Transport	Banks
Vegetable Cultivation	Department of Agriculture
Total	
Grand Total	

Annexure I: Preferences of Unemployed Youths for Different Rural Industries in Ballia District

Industry	Nava Nagar	Maniar	Bansdih	Rewati	Dubahar	Murlichhapra	Sohaon	Total
Khadi & Village Industries								
Sugar Cane Crusher	4	0	0	0	4	3	17	28
Milk Product	1	2	0	0	27	10	13	53
Rice mill	6	4	3	1	2	2	2	20
Flour mill/aata chakki	2	3	1	1	3	7	3	20
Dal Mill	2	2	0	0	1	0	2	7
Spices Grinding	0	1	1	0	1	2	2	7
Tailoring Shops	1	4	0	1	7	3	1	17
Readymade Garment Shops	9	8	3	4	10	10	17	61
Light/Tent House	3	6	2	1	4	2	6	24
Gold Smithy	1	0	2	0	3	3	2	11
Barber	1	3	1	0	0	1	4	10
Agriculture Instrument Repairing	3	4	0	1	2	0	6	16
Furniture Making	2	5	1	5	3	7	2	25
Bangles/Bindi Making	0	2	0	0	1	0	1	4
Brick Kiln	0	0	1	1	1	3	7	13
Total	35	44	15	15	69	53	85	316
Other Economic Activities								
Dairy	38	54	22	23	40	34	30	241
Poultry Farming	6	12	4	15	3	3	6	49
Goat Rearing	1	5	3	14	5	1	12	41
Piggery	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
Fishery	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
General Shops	29	39	9	22	33	31	36	199
Hardware Shops	1	0	0	2	6	5	7	21
Medical Stores	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	6
Transport	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	4
Vegetable Cultivation	3	6	1	1	4	4	4	23
Total	85	118	39	77	93	82	98	592
Grand Total	120	162	54	92	162	135	183	908

Source: Primary Data Based.

Annexure II: Number of Units to be setup and Employment to be generated in Ballia District

Industry	Unit Cost (In Rs Lakh)	No Of Units to be setup	Financial Outlay as per PLP (Rs In Lakh)	Per Unit Employment	Total Employment to be generated
Khadi & Village Industries					
Sugar Cane Crusher	2.5	16	40	6	96
Milk Product	4	13	52	11	143
Rice mill	4.92	16	78.72	12	192
Flour mill/aata chakki	1.25	16	20	6	96
Dal Mill	4	9	36	13	117
Spices Grinding	2.5	15	37.5	12	180
Tailoring Work	0.3	50	15	8	400
Readymade garment	2.5	36	90	5	180
Light/Tent House	1.23	35	43.05	10	350
Gold Smithy	2.5	26	65	12	312
Barber	0.3	31	9.3	5	155
Agriculture instrument Repairing	0.75	8	6	9	72
Furniture Making	0.55	47	25.85	4	188
Bangles/Bindi Making	2.82	34	96	21	720
Brick Kiln	7.12	10	71.2	37	370
Total		362	685.62		3571
Other Economic Activities					
Dairy (2 Animals)	0.4	3579	1431.6	8	28632
Poultry Farming(500 Birds)	0.51	189	96.39	10	1890
Goat Rearing(21)	0.68	205	139.4	6	1230
Piggry	0.25	24	6	8	192
Fishery	6	6	36	6	36
General Shops	0.5	195	97.5	4	780
Hardware Work	2.5	24	60	10	240
Medical Stores	1	24	24	4	96
Transport	1.5	175	262.5	2	350
Vegetable Cultivation	0.3	48	14.4	5	248
Total		4469	2167.79		33694
Grand Total		4831	2853.41		37265

Source: Primary Data Based.

Annexure III: Block-wise Number of Potential Rural Industries of Ballia District

Industry	Rewati	Mulali Chhpura	Chilkahar	Bairia	Sohaon	Belhari	Beruarbari	Maniyar	Pandah	Dubahar	Nava Nagar	Basdih	Total Unit
Khadi & Village Industries													
Sugar Cane Crusher	0	2	3	3	2	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	16
Milk Product	0	1	2	1	2	0	0	1	2	2	2	0	13
Rice mill	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	16
Flour mill/aata chakki	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	1	16
Dal Mill	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	9
Spices Grinding	0	2	1	1	2	0	2	1	2	2	0	2	15
Tailoring Work	4	5	3	5	4	3	3	4	3	6	3	7	50
Readymade garment	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	36
Light/Tent House	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3	35
Gold Smithy	0	3	2	4	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	3	26
Barber	0	3	2	4	3	0	4	3	3	0	3	6	31
Agriculture instrument Repairing	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	8
Furniture Making	1	1	2	2	2	0	2	1	2	2	2	30	47
Bangles/Bindi Making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	4	4	0	0	34
Brick Kiln	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	10
Total	15	26	26	33	32	13	23	49	26	35	27	57	362
Other Economic Activities													0
Dairy (2 Animals)	298	298	298	300	298	298	298	299	298	298	298	298	3579
Poultry Farming(500 Birds)	16	16	16	15	16	15	16	15	16	16	16	16	189
Goat Rearing(21)	18	17	17	12	18	18	17	18	18	17	18	17	205
Piggry	0	2	2	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	24
Fishery	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	6
General Shops	18	18	14	20	16	17	13	14	16	20	14	15	195
Hardware Work	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	0	0	2	2	2	24
Medical Stores	0	3	3	5	4	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	24
Transport	0	35	30	35	30	0	0	20	25	0	0	0	175
Vegetable Cultivation	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	48
Total	356	396	386	414	390	355	350	371	378	363	358	352	4469
Grand Total	371	422	412	447	422	368	373	420	404	398	385	409	4831

Source: Primary Data Based.

Annexure IV: Block-wise Total Employment to be generated in Potential Rural Industries of Ballia District

Industry	Rewati	Mulali Chhpra	Chilkahar	Bairia	Sohaon	Belhari	Beruarbari	Maniyar	Pandah	Dubahar	Nava Nagar	Basdih	Total Unit
Khadi & Village Industries													
Sugar Cane Crusher	0	12	18	18	12	0	0	0	0	18	18	0	96
Milk Product	0	11	22	11	22	0	0	11	22	22	22	0	143
Rice mill	12	12	12	24	24	12	12	24	12	24	12	12	192
Flour mill/aata chakki	6	6	6	12	12	6	6	12	6	12	6	6	96
Dal Mill	0	0	13	0	26	0	0	26	13	26	13	0	117
Spices Grinding	0	24	12	12	24	0	24	12	24	24	0	24	180
Tailoring Work	32	40	24	40	32	24	24	32	24	48	24	56	400
Readymade garment	15	15	15	20	15	15	15	15	15	10	15	15	180
Light/Tent House	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	20	30	30	350
Gold Smithy	0	36	24	48	36	0	36	0	0	48	48	36	312
Barber	0	15	10	20	15	0	20	15	15	0	15	30	155
Agriculture instrument Repairing	9	0	9	0	9	9	0	9	9	9	9	0	72
Furniture Making	4	4	8	8	8	0	8	4	8	8	8	120	188
Vegetable Cultivation	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60	720
Brick Kiln	37	37	37	74	37	37	37	0	0	37	0	37	370
Total	205	302	300	377	362	193	272	250	238	366	280	426	3571
Other Economic Activities													
Dairy (2 Animals)	2384	2384	2384	2400	2384	2384	2384	2392	2384	2384	2384	2384	28632
Poultry Farming(500 Birds)	160	160	160	150	160	150	160	150	160	160	160	160	1890
Goat Rearing(21)	108	102	102	72	108	108	102	108	108	102	108	102	1230
Piggry	0	16	16	144	8	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	192
Fishery	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	0	36
General Shops	72	72	56	80	64	68	52	56	64	80	56	60	780
Hardware Work	20	30	20	30	30	30	20	0	0	20	20	20	240
Medical	0	12	12	20	16	0	0	0	0	20	16	0	96
Transport	0	70	60	70	60	0	0	40	50	0	0	0	350
Bangles/Bindi Making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	32	8	0	0	248
Total	2744	2846	2810	2978	2830	2740	2718	2960	2804	2780	2758	2726	33694
Grand Total	2949	3148	3110	3355	3192	2933	2990	3210	3042	3146	3038	3152	37265

Annexure V: Block-wise Financial Requirement of Potential Rural Industries in Ballia District (Rs. Lakh)

Industry	Rewati	Mulali Chhpra	Chilkahar	Bairia	Sohaon	Belhari	Beruarbari	Maniyar	Pandah	Dubahar	Nava Nagar	Basdih	Total Unit
Khadi & Village Industries													
Sugar Cane Crusher	0	5	7.5	7.5	5	0	0	0	0	7.5	7.5	0	40
Bakery	0	4	8	4	8	0	0	4	8	8	8	0	52
Rice mill	4.92	4.92	4.92	9.84	9.84	4.92	4.92	9.84	4.92	9.84	4.92	4.92	78.72
Flour mill/aata chakki	1.25	1.25	1.25	2.5	2.5	1.25	1.25	2.5	1.25	2.5	1.25	1.25	20
Dal Mill	0	0	4	0	8	0	0	8	4	8	4	0	36
Spices Grinding	0	5	2.5	2.5	5	0	5	2.5	5	5	0	5	37.5
Tailoring Work	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.8	0.9	2.1	15
Readymade garment	7.5	7.5	7.5	10	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	5	7.5	7.5	90
Light/Tent House	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69	3.69	2.46	3.69	3.69	43.05
Gold Smithy	0	7.5	5	10	7.5	0	7.5	0	0	10	10	7.5	65
Barber	0	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.9	0	1.2	0.9	0.9	0	0.9	1.8	9.3
Agriculture instrument Repairing	0.75	0	0.75	0	0.75	0.75	0	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0	6
Furniture Making	0.55	0.55	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	1.1	0.55	1.1	1.1	1.1	16.5	25.85
Bangles/Bindi Making	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	78	12	6	0	0	96
Brick Kiln	7.12	7.12	7.12	14.24	7.12	7.12	7.12	0	0	7.12	0	7.12	71.2
Total	26.98	48.93	54.83	68.07	68.1	26.13	40.18	119.43	50.01	75.07	50.51	57.38	685.62
Other Economic Activities													
Dairy (2 Animals)	119.2	119.2	119.2	120	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.6	119.2	119.2	119.2	119.2	1431.6
Poultry Farming(500 Birds)	8.16	8.16	8.16	7.65	8.16	7.65	8.16	7.65	8.16	8.16	8.16	8.16	96.39
Goat Rearing(21)	12.24	11.56	11.56	8.16	12.24	12.24	11.56	12.24	12.24	11.56	12.24	11.56	139.4
Piggry	0	0.5	0.5	4.5	0.25	0	0	0	0	0	0.25	0	6
Fishery	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	6	6	6	6	0	36
General Shops	9	9	7	10	8	8.5	6.5	7	8	10	7	7.5	97.5
Hardware Work	5	7.5	5	7.5	7.5	7.5	5	0	0	5	5	5	60
Medical	0	3	3	5	4	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	24
Transport	0	52.5	45	52.5	45	0	0	30	37.5	0	0	0	262.5
Vegetable Cultivation	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	14.4
Total	154.8	212.62	200.62	228.51	205.55	156.29	151.62	183.69	192.3	166.12	163.05	152.62	2167.79
Grand total	181.78	261.55	255.45	296.58	273.65	182.42	191.8	303.12	242.31	241.19	213.56	210	2853.41